

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

LAST EDITION

Copyright 1913
By The Christian Science Publishing Society

BOSTON, MASS., THURSDAY, MAY 22, 1913—VOL. V., NO. 151

PRICE TWO CENTS

WILSON INQUIRY IN PHILIPPINES IS REVEALED

Politicians Surprised by News
That President Has Had Former
Princeton Economist in the
Islands Since Last December

U. S. POLICY AT STAKE

Chief Executive Awaits Report
Before Deciding on Question of
Whether to Set Aliens Free or
Continue Their Education

WASHINGTON—Politicians of all parties received another surprise from President Wilson today when they learned that the President had had Prof. Henry James Ford of Princeton University in the Philippines since last December.

Pressure of various kinds has been brought to bear in regard to the archipelago ever since inauguration if not before. The army has offered one line of argument. American business men in the islands have come forward with another. The minority of educated Filipinos contributed a third point of view. But none of them has received any expression of opinion from Mr. Wilson. Today it was learned that he is waiting for Professor Ford to report, and that the professor is still in the islands gathering material for the analysis he is to submit to the President.

Professor Ford holds the chair of political economy at Princeton and is regarded so highly by President Wilson that those who know of their relations expect the President to guide himself largely by the results of the professor's study. Theoretically, the President believes that a republic is out of its sphere when it controls alien peoples.

But the practical question before him is whether he will do more by the Philippines by setting them free than by holding them until the system of public schools now in operation there has brought understanding of the principles of self-government to all the people of the islands.

Professor Ford went to the islands at Mr. Wilson's invitation to study this problem, and Secretary of War Garrison was selected for the cabinet, largely because the President wants his Philippine policy carried out to the letter after it is once decided.

When the President was Governor of New Jersey, Professor Ford was his commissioner of banking and insurance.

BRITISH EAGER FOR CHINA'S LOAN

Special Cable to the
Monitor from the
European Bureau

LONDON—The London portion of the Chinese loan was issued yesterday. There was considerable rush to obtain it, and lists were closed within an hour.

ANCIENTS LEAVE FOR PHILADELPHIA

Members of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company left Boston last night for Philadelphia to assist the State Fenibles of that city to commemorate its one hundredth anniversary.

The detachment of Ancients was in command of Capt. Francis Hawkes Appleton, and in the party were many past officers of the organization. The two veteran color bearers, Sergt. Jacob A. Turner and Sergt. S. Walter Wales went with the party.

A lunch will be given the Ancients on their arrival and in the afternoon they will be welcomed by Governor Tener and the mayor of the city in Independence hall. Sergt. Rodney Macdonough has charge of the party.

MRS. ROGERS APPOINTED RECEIVER

WASHINGTON—Mrs. Annie G. Rogers of Leadville, Col., was named by Secretary Lane of the interior department for appointment as receiver of the Leadville land office at a salary of \$3000 a year.

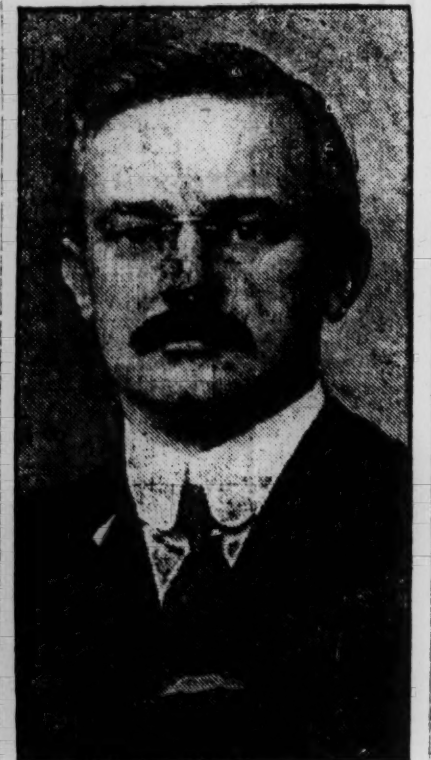
EDINBURGH'S OBSERVATORY RENT BY BOMB

Early Morning Attack by Suffragists, However, Does Little
Harm to Instruments

Special Cable to the
Monitor from the
European Bureau

EDINBURGH, May 21.—An attack yesterday morning by a bomb was exploded by suffragettes in the observatory at Edinburgh. The damage done was mainly structural, the instruments mostly escaping without actual harm.

INITIAL YEAR AT UNIVERSITY IS COMPLETED



(Photo by Chickering.)
DR. STRATTON T. BROOKS
President of University of Oklahoma

NORMAN, Okla.—Dr. Stratton D. Brooks, formerly superintendent of schools of Boston, has closed recently the first year of his administration as president of the University of Oklahoma. It has been successful, Dr. Brooks was welcomed to Oklahoma as a man qualified and able to handle the situation and he has received cordial support in the development of the university.

From the institution this year the athletic teams have been successful. In two years the football teams have lost but two games and have played some of the best state universities in the middle West. The baseball, basketball, tennis and track teams have been successful and interest is taken in intercollegiate debating.

The students this year perfected plans for student government.

COMPANY AND MEN REACH AGREEMENT

SPRINGFIELD, Mass.—A compromise agreement was reached between the Hende Manufacturing Company and the machinists union at the conference held between the representatives of the company and the union Wednesday.

No details of the settlement were announced by either side, but it is understood that some of the demands made by the men were acceded to. The report of the conference will be made at a special meeting of the union, to be held this evening, at which time the members will vote to ratify the agreement.

TAX COLLECTION REVERE'S PROBLEM

Consideration of the question of collecting taxes in Revere will be given by the board of selectmen at a meeting it has called for today.

Arthur Pendergast, tax collector, has had in his possession for several weeks lists of unpaid taxes for 1911 and 1912 but he has not had the legal warrant of the assessors for collection, by which alone he is able to enforce payment.

DEFENSE PLAN IN DYNAMITE CASES INDICATED TODAY

Attorney Coakley in Cross-Examination of John J. Breen Shows Purpose of Trying to Make Mr. Pitman Responsible

DETAILS REVIEWED

That Ernest W. Pitman, the mill constructor, who killed himself rather than tell the grand jury what he knew of the planting of dynamite during the Lawrence strike, may have been the moving spirit in any conspiracy that existed, but that William M. Wood and Frederick E. Atteaux had no knowledge of it whatever, will be the main line of the defense in the conspiracy trial now in progress.

This was made evident today during the cross-examination of John J. Breen, the Lawrence man who, aided by Dennis J. Collins, actually planted the explosive, Breen was under a searching cross-examination by Daniel H. Coakley, attorney for Mr. Atteaux, for hours.

He was led back and forth along the trail of the entire story which he related on his direct examination, but generally stuck to the main points.

The Pitman connection was indicated by a lengthy series of questions when Mr. Coakley, in establishing that Mr. Breen had demanded that Mr. Atteaux loan him \$13,000 to settle damage suits for false arrest by the victims of the dynamite planting asked Mr. Breen whether he had not told certain lawyers that Mr. Atteaux should loan the money, "because Mr. Pitman had told him the whole story."

Mr. Breen insisted that no such conversation ever took place so far as he could remember.

Mr. Coakley also tried to get from Mr. Breen an admission that he had asked Mr. Atteaux to appeal to President Wood and other mill men for money for him, but Mr. Breen insisted positively that he had no recollection of any such conversation.

Mr. Breen frankly admitted that in all of his dealings with the Lawrence and Boston police, in connection with the actual planting of the dynamite and the subsequent investigation he had lied throughout.

He said that until he was sworn in the present trial he had made no attempt to tell the entire truth about the conspiracy and he insisted that his present story was the complete recital of the conspiracy and its results.

Collins was the first witness called today and he was asked but one question by Mr. Coakley.

"Did Breen say to you that he was going to get back at those people as he had a raw deal?" "I don't remember," was Mr. Collins answer.

Mr. Breen then was recalled to the stand.

Attorney Coakley's interrogation was extremely minute, he framing questions on the transcript of yesterday's testimony in an effort to develop discrepancies in Breen's story.

Mr. Coakley carried Breen back and forth over his entire story and developed many minor contradictions, but in the main points of his narrative Breen adhered to his original recital.

While Breen was being cross-examined the prosecutor was interrogating William (Continued on page four, column one)

HIGHEST COURT RULES BOAT TAX IS COLLECTABLE

The full bench of the supreme court, today, held in the suit of John A. Tobey, tax collector of Falmouth, against Elbert S. Kip of Morristown, N. H., that a sail boat kept at a town in this state, even though owned by one domiciled in another state, may be taxed here as personal property.

In the superior court Judge Dubuque ruled that the collector could not collect the tax of \$20.40 that he imposed on the defendant's boat for 1910.

The court holds that the tax was properly assessed and collectable, if the boat was merchandise as the statute provides that merchandise, machinery, and animals owned by persons not inhabitants of this state or owned by foreign corporations shall be assessed to the owners in a city or town where the property is located.

The court holds a boat is properly classed as merchandise under this statute.

AUSTRALIAN MEAT HAS READY SALE

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal.—That the recent shipments of meat from Australia will reduce generally meat prices here is the prediction of dealers who are handling the foreign product. They declare the public will buy the meat in preference to the home product, especially as its price averages more than 20 per cent lower.

The steamer Sonoma is due here this afternoon with 192,000 pounds more of the Australian meat and local dealers have ordered twice that amount.

FORMER PRESIDENT SPEAKER AT EXERCISES



William H. Taft leaving Channing hall

JUDGE PUTNAM RULES IN SHOE MACHINE CASE

If Company Drives One Man Out of Business Law Is Violated, Says Jurist in Trial—Government Says United Controls 98 Per Cent of Contrivances

"If the government can show that one man was driven out of business by this corporation, it is sufficient evidence to show that the Sherman act was violated," said Judge Putnam today in the United States district court in the trial of the government for the dissolution of the United Shoe Machinery Company on the ground that it is maintaining a monopoly in the manufacture of shoe machinery.

The statement came as the result of an announcement of William S. Gregg, assistant United States attorney-general, that he intended to show the company controlled 98 per cent of the stitching and welting machinery used in the manufacture of shoes throughout this country.

The trial opened today with Mr. Gregg investigating the acquisition by the company of 55 individuals, partnerships or corporations engaged in the shoe machinery business.

The government concluded the direct examination of Harold G. Donham, secretary of the company, and Charles F. Choate, Jr., counsel for the company, started his cross-examination.

At the outset, three forms of orders were introduced by the government, one used by shoe manufacturers when they wanted to buy the machine outright, another the company used when an initial payment is made on a machine, and the third for three forms of leases on which no initial payments are required and the use of the machine is restricted.

At the request of the government Secretary Donham agreed to furnish the government with a statement of the capitalization of the companies absorbed and controlled by the company and the amount of stock owned by the defendant corporation in each case.

The witness also offered to furnish the government with the total number of machines which the company has out on lease and the total number of shoe manufacturers whom it supplies.

As the first government witness called yesterday Secretary Donham turned

over about 40 forms of leases issued by the company, at the direction of William S. Gregg, special assistant to the attorney-general.

Fine distinctions as to the legal interpretation of "conditions" and "stipulations" in the leases and just how they applied to the breaking of the leases with the subsequent right of the company to withdraw the use of its machines from the manufacturer were dwelt upon to some extent by Charles F. Choate, Jr., counsel for the defendant, and James A. Fowler, assistant to the attorney-general.

Mr. Choate urged that the "stipulations" allowed the company to withdraw the machines directly connected with the specific kind of machinery defined in the conditions, whereas Mr. Fowler declared that one of the "stipulations" reserved to the company the right to cancel "any" other lease between the defendants and its customer in case any one of the conditions in any lease with the latter was broken. Mr. Fowler contended that in this way the company tied all of its machinery together.

Mr. Choate maintained that the government had not drawn correct conclusions from the leases and said that the principal machines of each department of the shoe manufacture may be used with machines of other companies, but that the company's "auxiliary" machines connected therewith must only be used on its own machinery.

LINER HITS MINE AND IS BEACHED

(By the United Press)

SMYRNA—The Messageries Maritimes liner Senegal struck a harbor mine on leaving this port and though beached is reported a total loss. Five persons were killed.

The Senegal is an iron, screw, bark-rigged steamship built in 1872 at Marseilles by the Messageries Maritimes Company for the Indo-China trade. She is 390 feet long, and has a 40 foot beam. She has been in the Mediterranean service.

EASTERNERS STUDYING WISCONSIN'S PROGRESS

Party of 118 Men and Women Headed by Pennsylvanians Begin Four-Day Inspection of University's Methods in Cooperating With the State

MADISON, Wis.—To inspect the methods by which the University of Wisconsin cooperates with the state in developing the commonwealth, a party of 118 eastern men and women, headed by Mayor Rudolph Blankenburg of Philadelphia, arrived in Madison Wednesday night. They came by special train from Philadelphia, under the auspices of the City Club of the Quaker city, to spend four days investigating Wisconsin University methods.

A study of Wisconsin's extension service, both general and agricultural, with a view to establishing similar service in Pennsylvania, is the purpose of the visit. The correspondence study division, the traveling package library department, the commercial and municipal reference bureaus, the public discussion and debating departments of the extension division, will be examined especially.

How Wisconsin farmers are helped by the university's production and dissemination of pure bred grains and other agricultural extension work, will also receive attention.

The party is composed of prominent Pennsylvania public officials, educators,

newspaper men and representatives of various civic and industrial interests.

The four days' program began last night with a reception in the state capitol. The visitors were welcomed by Gov. F. E. McGovern, Charles R. Van Hise, president of the university, and others. Former Senator William S. Patton spoke on civic education and the possibilities of university extension work. Burt Williams, former mayor of Ashland, told how the municipal reference bureau aids Wisconsin mayors.

The extension division's relation to the development of trade, industrial and continuation instruction and vocational guidance was explained by A. S. Lindeman of Milwaukee. Fred Brockhausen of Milwaukee, representing organized labor gave the wage earners' point of view.

L. D. Harvey, president of Stout Institute, Menominee, described the extension division's part in Wisconsin's educational development, and Ben F. Faast, an Eau Claire promoter, showed how the university is developing the state's material resources. The university's share in welfare movements was explained by H. H. Jacobs, warden of the university settlement in Milwaukee.

HALE STATUE UNVEILED ON PUBLIC GARDEN

Crowds in Attendance at Open-Air Exercises, at Which Work of Sculptor Is Presented by Committee to City Officials

SERVICES IN CHURCH

Career of Preacher and Author in Boston and Washington Told by Prof. Taft, Former Gov. Long and Dr. De Normandie

Nearly 3000 persons assembled at the Charles street side of the Public Garden today to witness the unveiling of the Edward Everett Hale statue by the grandson of the preacher and author.

Prior to the actual ceremony exercises for the event were held in Arlington street church with Prof. William H. Taft as the principal speaker. An interested spectator of the unveiling was Mrs. Hale, wife of Edward Everett Hale.

Dr. Francis H. Rowley presented the statue to the city and Mayor Fitzgerald accepted. Accompanying the grandson of the Unitarian leader were a granddaughter, Miss Nancy Hale, and Miss Elsie Dieckhoff, the great granddaughter. The exercises in the church opened with an invocation by the Rev. Paul R. Frothingham, pastor, and a hymn, "Come Let Us Worship," by the male choir of the church.

Former Gov. John D. Long presided, giving in his introductory address a short sketch of Edward Everett Hale for years "the most conspicuous and familiar figure in Washington society, the man who was equally at home on the platform, in the pulpit, in social circles, or as a man at large."

Prof. William H. Taft in an address following told of Dr. Hale's work as a humanitarian, speaking especially of Dr. Hale as a Unitarian in the church at Washington, and ended by saying "Every one is proud, whether he is of New England or from some other section, that Dr. Hale was an American."

As a personal friend of Edward Everett Hale, Dr. James De Normandie's address dealt particularly with his home life and with personal reminiscences of a more familiar nature than any of the other speakers.

The audience remained seated while the invited guests and the committee passed to the Public Garden, where the unveiling of the statue took place on the Charles street mall. The statue was unveiled by Edward Everett Hale 3d and the speech of acceptance was made by Mayor John F. Fitzgerald in behalf of the city of Boston.

Mayor Fitzgerald, speaking at the Mayor Fitzgerald, speaking at the exercises referred to Edward Everett Hale as the product of the Boston Latin school and of Harvard University. "His sympathies and his interests," said the mayor, "were circumscribed only by the needs of humanity, and yet it is but truth to say that Boston is the city which he loved."

After describing Dr. Hale as poet, journalist, historian, preacher of the Word, promoter of good will among mankind, comforter of the afflicted and implacable foe of the oppressor, he made a reference to "The Man Without a Country," saying that in Dr. Hale's story of Philip Nolan, patriotism was no mere area of land, but an idea transfigured into an ideal, towards which the youth of the land, holding country most sacred next after God, moves constantly with unerring aim for the good of native land and all mankind. He went on to say that there was no cause that held the interest of Dr. Hale more firmly than that of peace to which he devoted many years.

"The city of his love," the mayor said in conclusion, "is invited to place this statue among the other silent but eloquent memorials which, while keeping alive the glorious past, inspire the generations that are to come to high enthusiasms and noble deeds. The city accepts this statue with profound gratitude to those who contributed to its erection and with deep affection for him whose memory it commemorates, to remind the present generation that knew him of his lofty aims and brilliant achievements, and to teach the generations that are to come that cities are not ungrateful, but that their proudest possessions are the memories of the good and great whose careers were a blessing in their own day, and the story of whose lives is an inspiration to generations yet to be."

The statue is of heroic size, representing the preacher and author in a characteristic pose. The inscription on its base is "Man of Letters, Preacher of the Gospel, Prophet of Peace, Patriot." Around the base this line runs: "Look Up and Not Down—Look Forward and Not Backward—Look Out and Not In—Lend a Hand."

Meetings in connection with the anniversary opened in the morning in Tuckerman school, where the invocation was delivered by the Rev. Eugene B. Pierce.

An address was given by the Rev. William Sullivan of Schenectady, N. Y., and remarks were made by Mrs. Clara T.

(Continued on page four, column six)

It is one of the happy privileges we have of enjoying a thing and then being able to pass it along for some one else to enjoy. An acquaintance may get a great deal of helpful thought from this copy of your Monitor. Would it not be well to send it when you have read it, marking this space to explain why you are doing so?

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International Loan to Build Two Chinese Main Railroads

HUKUANG LINE
TO BE FINISHED
BY FOREIGN AID

Loan of \$30,000,000 to Be Used for Government Main Railway to Wuchang and Hupeh Section Szechuan-Hankow Road

CHINA IS AWAKENING

(Special to the Monitor)

HONGKONG—Railway enterprise which has not been very evident in China during the past few years should now receive a fillip in view of the arrangement that has just been arrived at for financing the Hukuang railway under the agreement entered into in 1911 between the Chinese government of the day and an international combination of financiers representing America, Great Britain, Germany and France.

The agreement provided for a 5 per cent sinking fund loan of £6,000,000, of which £5,500,000 were to be used for the construction of a government main line to Wuchang through Yochow and Changsha to a point on the southern boundary of Hunan, connecting with the Kwangtung section of the Canton-Hankow railway, and for the construction of a government main railway line to be known as the Hupeh section of Szechuan-Hankow railway.

The announcement of the arrangement mentioned is most welcome, and those who have been depressed to note the manner in which the work on the Canton-Hankow railway has been neglected will rejoice at this evidence of the determination on the part of the Chinese government to push on with an undertaking, the importance of which, as a factor in the economic development of China, cannot be exaggerated.

Concession Was Resumed

It is many years since this line of 750 miles was started, under American auspices, and there can be no doubt that if American capitalists had been eager then to invest in China this grand trunk line would long ago have been an accomplished fact. When, however, the Chinese saw that the American concessionaires were disposing of their rights and privileges to a Belgian syndicate, who were assumed to be the agents of Russia, a popular outcry against the transfer arose from Canton to Hankow, with the result that an agreement was reached whereby the concession was re-deemed by the Chinese authorities, to whom the government of Hongkong lent a sum of £1,100,000 for the purpose.

Then a movement to construct the line with Chinese capital was organized. A certain amount of capital was promised and provincial companies were formed to undertake the construction in the respective provinces, Kwangtung, Hunan and Hupeh. But all that has been accomplished in the space of seven years is that in Kwangtung about 100 miles of rails have been laid, and in Hunan something less than 40 miles. In Hupeh progress has not gone beyond the surveying stage.

Foreign Capital Needed

This slow rate of progress is accounted for by "lack of funds," and experience has shown that if ever the loan is to be completed, recourse must be had to foreign

AT THE THEATERS

BOSTON

BOSTON—"The Old Homestead," 2. CASTLE SQUARE—"Get Rich Quick Wallingford," 2. 8. COLONIAL—"Miss Christie MacDonald," 8. KEITH'S—"Vanderbilt," 1.45, 7.45. MAJESTIC—"Louisiana Lou," 8. SHUBERT—"Sotherton and Marlowe in SHUBERT—"Sotherton and Marlowe in SHUBERT—"Macbeth," 8.

NEW YORK

CASINO—"Solitude." CRITERION—"The Argyle Case." COURT—"Peg o' My Heart." ELTINGE—"Within the Law." EMPIRE—"The Amazons." HUDSON—"Poor Little Rich Girl." KNICKERBOCKER—"Julia Sanderson." LIBERTY—"The Purple Road." LYRIC—"Arizona." NEW AMSTERDAM—"My Little Friend." PALACE—"Mme. Bernhardt."

CHICAGO

CORT—"H. B. Warner." FINE ARTS—"Miss Mathison." GARRICK—"When Dreams Come True." ELGIN—"Miss Blanche Ring." PRINCESS—"William Collier."

ENGLISH UNIVERSITY INSTALLS CHANCELLOR



(Copyright by Central News)

Recipients of honorary degrees at Durham University, from right to left: Mr. Asquith and Lord Haldane, Lord Curzon and the bishop of London, Lord Rayleigh

(Special to the Monitor)

DURHAM, Eng.—At a meeting of convocation of Durham University held recently in the Grand hall at Durham, the Duke of Northumberland was installed chancellor. The duke and the distinguished public men on whom honorary degrees were conferred, were received by a guard of honor drawn from the University Officers Training

Corps, in the quadrangle of the university. After the chancellor had been duly installed and had delivered his address to convocation, honorary degrees were conferred upon men distinguished in the church, in letters, in natural science, and in public life. Amongst the recipients of honorary degrees were the bishop of London, the prime minister, Viscount Haldane, and Earl Curzon.

The Duke of Northumberland in his address to convocation said that so long ago as the fourteenth century there was a Durham College at Oxford, mainly supported by the munificence of the bishop of Durham, and it was partly with the endowments of this college that Henry VIII. enriched the dean and chapter of Durham. He could not help, therefore, regarding the University of Durham as the child of Oxford, his own alma mater, now come to maturity and in the bloom of vigorous manhood.

The education which comes from experience is being learned by the Chinese, and it would seem as if the country is already prepared to accept the policy of nationalization of railways, which proposition, under the old regime, was instrumental in raising the popular opposition which developed into the successful revolution. The money raised in the three provinces for railway enterprise has gone in directions from which there can possibly be no return, and this unfortunate experience on the part of the shareholders may facilitate the negotiations for the government taking over the concern. This policy is likely to be extended to other lines in progress, but whether the government succeed in buying out shareholders in every case or not, there can be no doubt that railway enterprise is likely to be proceeded with more seriously in China in the near future than it has been for some time.

FERRY STRIKE IN SYDNEY IS OVER

(Special to the Monitor)

SYDNEY, N. S. W., Aus.—During the Easter holidays a strike occurred amongst the Sydney Ferry Company's men, who went out to secure an eight-hour working day. The company made a small attempt to get free labor, but utterly failed, and Sydney presented the extraordinary spectacle of being practically out in half. Small steam and oil launches began to ply and reaped a golden harvest. The government then took up the question and put on all their available steamers, and established a service which met the needs of the people fairly well.

The company seeing the impossibility of securing free labor met the men and conceded practically all the demands made. Public sympathy was largely with the men, and extreme good temper prevailed under trying circumstances. The thought is voiced on all sides that the time has arrived for the government to resume the company's boats and run a free service until such time as a permanent crossing is made. This strike during the busy holiday season is sure to hasten on the erection of the long debated bridge.

PROSPERITY OF PROVINCE OF LORRAINE IS TOLD IN MATIN

(Special to the Monitor)

PARIS, France.—An article published in the Matin by Stephane Lauzanne calls attention to the prosperity of the province of Lorraine.

The rate of increase of its population in the industrial districts since 1872 is noteworthy. In Meurthe-et-Moselle it has risen from 365,137 to 564,730; at Nancy from 48,000 to 120,000; at Belfort from 7,000 to 40,000. Financially also the progress of the province has been enormous, as is shown by the contributions to the treasury, which have risen to 10,532,982 francs from 6,908,375 francs or by 50.90 per cent. during a period when the increase in the contributions of the country as a whole only amounted to 32.65 per cent.

The financial prosperity is the direct outcome of the industrial activity. Lorraine is a country rich in iron and salt. Of the latter product, Meurthe-et-Moselle provided in 1910 672,902 tons, or 88 per cent of the total production of France. She has also numerous large manufactures. In the Vosges 50,000 hands are employed in the cotton factories; at Nancy, a paper factory produces 500,000 post cards a day; embroidery, which brought 100,000 francs yearly 20 years ago, is now responsible for twenty million francs yearly.

This prosperity has been the cause of a large influx of foreign labor. At the last census the foreign population of the province was found to outnumber the natives by 13,671. In the district of Briey, along the frontier, and on both sides of the river Orne there are whole villages where the only language spoken is Italian, and where every shop bears an Italian signpost. There are other districts where the workmen are Swedes, Rumanians, Croats and Turks. Along with the influx of foreign labor has also come an influx of foreign machinery. In connection with this M. Lauzanne remarks that in France not a single boot or shoe is manufactured by anything but American machinery, and that these machines are never the property of French manufacturers, but are provided on hire at the rate of 110 francs per annum; the machines being fitted with a meter which registers a fixed sum at measured intervals, which is also paid to the American owner.

address to convocation said that so long ago as the fourteenth century there was a Durham College at Oxford, mainly supported by the munificence of the bishop of Durham, and it was partly with the endowments of this college that Henry VIII. enriched the dean and chapter of Durham. He could not help, therefore, regarding the University of Durham as the child of Oxford, his own alma mater, now come to maturity and in the bloom of vigorous manhood.

AMSTERDAM WILL SEE U. S. GOODS

(Special to the Monitor)

AMSTERDAM, Holland.—An American importing company is being organized in Amsterdam with a view to inviting all American manufacturers whose merchandise is suitable for Holland and the colonies to exhibit samples of American-made goods in large show-rooms, which the company intends to open in Amsterdam. The rent charged for the floor space occupied by the exhibits will only be sufficient to pay for the actual rent of the building. It is intended to obtain the profits of the business from the goods sold as the result of the exhibition of samples. It is expected that this method will be of great value to smaller American concerns anxious to introduce their goods into Holland.

DYERS CONSIDER AMALGAMATION

(Special to the Monitor)

BRADFORD, England.—It was decided at a national delegate meeting of the Amalgamated Society of Dyers, Bleachers and Furnishers held at Bradford recently to call a conference to consider the proposal to amalgamate the society with the Radcliffe district skin dyers, Leicester Dyers Society, Leek Silk Dyers Society, Rochdale Sizers Society, Manchester Makers-Up Society, the dyers' branches of the gas workers and general laborers' union, the Amalgamated Society of Dyers and Operative Bleachers, Bolton Amalgamation, Nottingham Dyers Association, Dundee Calendar Workers Association, Stuff Pressers Trade Union Society, Leeds and Halifax Cloth Pressers Trade Union, and any other society controlling branches of the dyeing, calico printing, bleaching and finishing trades.

WILD FLOWERS OF SCOTLAND ARE SEEN IN GLASGOW

Exhibition in People's Palace Is Enjoyed by Children Who Know Little of the Country

(Special to the Monitor)

GLASGOW, Scotland.—Glasgow green has been a playground since 1602, but the People's Palace, with its winter garden, museum, picture gallery and grounds, is modern, having been built in 1898 with the surplus left from the East End exhibition. An additional attraction in this well used East End resort is the wild flower exhibition, opened on May 1, and going on till the end of September.

There are in Scotland about 10,000 varieties of wild flowers, of which over 1000 will be represented here during the season. One hardly knows who appreciates the flowers most. Perhaps it is the children, whose opportunity of seeing country sights is limited to a few days "doon the water" at Glasgow fair in July, when many of the wild flowers are past. The first show opens with 160 specimens, ranging from common daisy, dog violet, primrose and windflower or anemone to the rare setwort. Each has a plainly marked card bearing the botanical and popular name of the plant.

Some of the flowers seem to suit their name to perfection, like Sweet Cicely, the graceful fritillary, the quaint "wee toon clock," with its four faces, spring beauty, the lesser celandine, sung by Wordsworth, lady's smock, golden saxifrage, wood sorrel and purple orchis, beloved of the bees.

Some are none too graciously named, for scurvy grass is a sweet and modest little flower, yellow rocket a very genteel and unexciting blossom, and as for ground ivy, it is not ivy at all, but a wee purple flowered plant, not unlike the wayside huckle. From the sea shore come budding sea pinks and sea bulbous campion. Some are "weeds" to the gardener, dandelion, colts' foot, dog mercury, and garlic, beautiful as its pure white flowers are. Others to be seen are the blue squills or scilla, yellow globe flowers, orange marsh mallows, pink herb Robert, white wood stitchwort and wild hyacinth, which many think to be the true "blue bells of Scotland."

Behind the flowers are bigger jars with crab apple, plum, and pear blossom, barberry and all sorts of budding shrubs and trees. Among the ferns, polypody is well out, while the bracken are still tightly curled.

The flowers come from all sorts of places. These are chiefly from Culzean castle in Ayrshire, and Gatehouse of Fleet in Kirkcudbrightshire. Some come from Auchencrain moss, Giffnock quarries and Rouken Glen. Every Monday many are brought in from the Saturday rambles of the Andersonian Association, a botanical club.

NORSE STUDENTS WANT NEW HOME

(Special to the Monitor)

CHRISTIANIA, Norway.—The Norwegian Students Association will celebrate its centenary in October of this year. In this association all questions of importance to society are discussed, and if it is not, as the students claim, the oldest in the world, it has yet exercised a great deal of influence in the development of the whole nation.

The students association acquired their present quarters 50 years ago, and these being no longer adequate for their needs, it is proposed to raise a sum of money in order to enable them to erect a new building. The subject was brought forward at a meeting held recently, at which the prime minister, Gunnar Knudsen, and several members of the Storting were present. The manager, who gave an account of the economic situation, thought that it might be possible to raise a sum of 300,000 kroner for the building.

In the discussion which followed the prime minister maintained that the position of the association had entitled it to sympathy. It had become a democratic institution, where not only the children of state officials might meet but those of all classes of society, and he hoped that sufficient money would be collected to insure the fulfillment of their desire. Ten thousand kroner were raised at the meeting, and further sums are now being collected throughout the country.

CAUSE OF PEACE FELT TO LIE WITH CONCERT OF EUROPE

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON.—The annual dinner of the Royal Academy was held at Burlington house, Piccadilly, recently, when the president of the academy, Sir Edward Poynter, presided over a large and representative assembly. Amongst those present were: Prince Louis of Battenberg, the French and Russian ambassadors, Viscount Morley, Winston Churchill, first lord of the admiralty, Colonel Seely, secretary for war, and many others.

The toast of "The Imperial Forces" was replied to by Mr. Churchill for the navy, and by Colonel Seely for the army, and both the first lord and the war minister dwelt on the preparedness of their respective branches of the service for all eventualities.

In reply to the toast "His Majesty's Ministers," Viscount Morley made an important speech in regard to the European situation.

Sir Edward Poynter, he said, had referred to the anxious moment in which they met that evening. It was indeed an anxious moment. Within the last few months they had seen an empire that had endured for 500 years collapse; they had seen a question, which had tormented Europe perhaps for twice 500 years, brought to an issue by a savage, ferocious war, red with the blood of racial and sectarian hate. New states were rising; the map of Europe was being recast.

A man, Lord Morley continued, must

have very little political imagination, who does not find something impressive in the fact that on these afternoons in Whitehall, in our foreign office, there are met together the representatives of those great governments in Europe, which hold the present and the future destinies of Europe in their hands.

A man must have very little imagination who reads these scanty and meager paragraphs without feeling that there is going on in this city, close to us, transactions of the most momentous importance.

The ambassadors have with unwearied patience and perfect temper, and with, of course, entire fidelity to instructions, done their very best, all of them, at the unravelling day after day, week after week, knot after knot, in the most entangled coil that has ever confronted European diplomacy in this generation. It is a matter of surprise, must be to us, that they have found in the spirit of persistency, the firm and active policy of the British government, the most perfect instrument they could have desired for the attainment of their common purpose.

They believed, Lord Morley added, as the representatives of the foreign governments believed, that in the maintenance of the concert of Europe they had the greatest security against a great, disastrous, ruinous European conflagration; and on the other hand, the key of the settlement of a system on the Balkan peninsula which was conformable to the facts and forces of the case.

MESOPOTAMIAN TREASURES FOUND BY EXCAVATORS

Oppenheim Discovery Expedition Uncovers Palace, Also Base of Enormous Brick Temple

(Special to the Monitor)

BERLIN.—The Oppenheim excavation and discovery expedition in central Mesopotamia has unearthed a number of interesting treasures during the last few months. Among the most remarkable discoveries is a palace of large dimensions.

Its inner court is some 30 yards square, and is surrounded by a double row of rooms. A quantity of artistically worked door hinges and stones, as well as drains and ovens in which to make charcoal by fire and an enormous number of water vessels and other receptacles, were also brought to light.

Last year Baron Oppenheim discovered an enormous and massive brick structure, which was evidently the base of a temple. Further search revealed inside the base a statue larger than life size of a woman seated, in basalt. Later on a second statue of a woman similarly seated, holding a vessel in her hand, was also found.

During the excavations made with a view to tracing the walls of the city and castle, a cell was discovered. In it was a statue of a man standing, as well as a statue representing a man and a woman sculptured in basalt, and in excellent condition. A number of basalt statues were also found, as well as pearls and other interesting and valuable articles.

During the course of the excavations, stone implements, ivory, bronze, and numerous pieces of pottery were unearthed. The results of these excavations, from the historical as well as from the architectural point of view, are so important, and they involve so much work, that Baron Oppenheim has engaged 500 native Arabs, who will be employed under five German architects.

CHINA ASKS TREATY CHANGE

(Special correspondence of the Monitor)

PEKING, China.—The Vice-President, Li-yung-heng and the majority of the provincial governors sent a telegraphic request some time ago to the minister for foreign affairs urging him to address a despatch to the British minister requesting, under article 2, that the opium agreement might be revised by the mutual consent of Great Britain and China. This the foreign minister has now consented to do, and it is understood that he will state that China desires liberty totally to prohibit the importation of Indian opium and the sale of native opium.

AUSTRALIA HOLDS TRAINING CAMPS

(Special to the Monitor)

MELBOURNE, Vic., Aus.—During Easter week camps of instruction were held at various places throughout the six military districts of the commonwealth. One of the largest of these was located at Heidelberg, eight miles from Melbourne, to which nearly 6000 trainees, with a reinforcement of militia, marched from the city as a center. The compulsory trainees entered heartily into the spirit of their new experience of military life and discipline, which was carried out under somewhat different conditions from those of holiday camping, and notwithstanding very wet weather during part of the time the great majority of the youths spoke favorably of their experiences, and next season's camp will be looked forward to by most of them with pleasurable anticipation.

ENGLISH MASONS GUESTS IN BERLIN

(Special to the Monitor)

BERLIN, Germany.—The delegation of English Freemasons was received, shortly after its arrival in Berlin, by the British ambassador, Sir Edward Goschen. The deputation afterwards went to Kleinglienke, Potsdam. It had been arranged that the visitors would be received by Prince Frederick Leopold of Prussia, patron of the Old Prussian lodges, but this was found to be impossible, and Princess Frederick of Prussia received the deputation instead.

Professor Heck then took the visitors round the zoological gardens and afterwards a dinner was given in their honor in the banquet hall. A ceremonial gathering of the Grand Royal Mother lodge was held in the evening at which the visitors were present.

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Valona Offers a Problem if Austria and Italy Act in Albania

FRANCE WINS BY DECISION OF HAGUE COURT

Italy Adjudged Wrong in Seizure of Carthage and Manouba, Steamers Captured During Tripoli Conflict With Turkey

COMPENSATION FIXED

(Special to the Monitor)
AMSTERDAM, Holland.—The decision of the Franco-Italian arbitration court with regard to the seizure of the French liner Carthage and the Manouba, during the Turko-Italian war has been given in favor of France. The case of the Tavignano is to be settled between the two governments direct.

The compensation which the court has ordered Italy to pay amounts to 160,000 francs for the seizure of the Carthage. Of this sum 75,000 francs is to go to the owners of the vessel, the Compagnie Generale Transatlantique; 25,000 francs to the airman Duval, and 60,000 francs to the passengers and the owners of the freight. The compensation for the Manouba amounts to 4000 francs.

The circumstances attending the capture of the Carthage and the Manouba were briefly these: On Jan. 16, 1912, the Carthage was seized by the Italian naval authorities when on her way from Marseilles to Tunis, as a suspect, for having on board an aeroplane belonging to M. Duval, as well as parts of another machine destined to take part in an aviation meeting to be held in Tunis.

It was only after representations had been made by the French embassy in Rome, by order of M. Poincaré, who was then premier, and after a lapse of several days had occurred, that M. Duval's aeroplane was released; the Carthage having meanwhile been allowed to resume her voyage.

On Jan. 19, 1912, the Manouba, the regular mail boat between Marseilles and Tunis, was seized by the Italian government and taken to Cagliari. The reason for this action was that 29 Turks were on board who, according to the Italian authorities, were carrying arms and ammunition to Tripoli, but who in reality formed part of a Red Crescent mission.

This incident caused considerable excitement in the press of both France and Italy and was the subject of an important speech in the chamber by M. Poincaré. On Jan. 26 it was arranged that both the incidents of the Manouba and the Carthage should be settled by arbitration, and a few days later the Turks were handed back to the French authorities.

RECIPROCITY OF AUSTRALIA AND FRANCE IS SOUGHT

(Special to the Monitor)
PARIS, France.—The opening of the Australian room in the new premises of the British Chamber of Commerce in Paris has attracted a good deal of attention. Many inquiries regarding Australian fruit and meat were made of Capt. Muirhead Collins who attended as representative of Australia.

Australian goods have, however, to pay a high tariff on entering France, and a reduction will have to be made to secure Australian goods for French markets. It is believed that some arrangement may be arrived at by which Australia will allow of the entry of French silks at a reduced tariff, in return for a like concession on the part of France for Australian food stuffs.

EXPLORATION OF GREENLAND TOLD

(Special to the Monitor)
COPENHAGEN, Denmark.—Important discoveries have been made by the two Danish explorers, Capt. Knud Rasmussen and Captain Frøhde, during their three years' expedition in Greenland. Long reports of these discoveries have been sent by the explorers from Thorshaven, in the Faroe islands. In the course of the expedition they made a sledge trip inland and reached Greenland's most northern point. The inland trip lasted for 5½ months and besides the explorers the party consisted of two Eskimos. They had four sledges and 53 dogs.

In charting a country which they found between Greenland and Peary land, the explorers discovered that Peary land had no existence and that Peary land adjoins Greenland. Peary land they found to be inhabited by Eskimos, and where Peary channel was supposed to be they found an upland, free from obstruction and abounding in game.

WOMEN IN NORWAY NEARER TO VOTE

(Special to the Monitor)
CHRISTIANIA, Norway.—The report of the committee appointed by the Storting to consider the bill granting the vote to women in parliamentary elections is entirely in favor of the bill. The parliamentary vote has only hitherto been enjoyed by women possessing extensive property. If the present bill is carried through Parliament, the number of women electors will be increased by 225,000.

TRAFALGAR SQUARE MEETING FOR RIGHT OF FREE SPEECH



(Photo specially taken for the Monitor)

Mrs. Despard addressing great gathering in London from the plinth of Nelson's column

(Special to the Monitor)
LONDON.—The recent "free speech" meeting in Trafalgar square mentioned by cable to the Christian Science Monitor was probably held on the principle that prevention is better than cure—that it is easier to maintain a right than to obtain it again when lost.

The meeting was organized by the "free speech defense committee," of which Josiah Wedgwood, M. P., is chairman, to protest against the action of the government with regard to the Women's Social and Political Union. Over 25,000 people were present—suffragists, trades unionists with their banners, socialists and ordinary spectators. Apart from the suffragists, the meeting might be described as representative of orthodox socialism. Unorthodox socialism was represented by the young men who were selling Socialist party pamphlets, which they said "dealt with" Keir Hardie and other "alleged" friends of the working man. What a depth of sinister meaning there was in that "dealt with" and what irony in the "alleged!"

The greatest meeting in Trafalgar square since 1897, Keir Hardie described it, certainly an impressive meeting in respect of size. Not only was the square filled, people even crowding on the basins of the fountains, but the gathering extended across the streets on all sides. South of the square the crowd stretched to Drummond's Bank, near the Admiralty arch, on the one side, and to the Strand on the other and north, safely beyond range of the speeches, the steps of the National gallery were packed with spectators. On the plinth of the Nelson monument itself, there was quite a crowd of people to support the speakers who included Keir Hardie, M. P., Josiah Wedgwood, M. P., Mrs. Cobden Sanderson, R. B. Cunningham Gramme, and the wonderful Mrs. Despard.

The speeches were vigorous and much to the liking of the audience. A greater sense of proportion might have made them less popular. So far the action of the government has not infringed the right of free speech as ordinarily

understood. It is the duty of the government to maintain existing laws and preserve the peace.

As things are, it is the duty of the police to protect speakers who are throwing out explosive ideas and to suppress those who urge the throwing of more material explosives. But no distinctions were drawn by the speakers.

What had happened to the W. S. P. U. today would probably happen tomorrow to any society which ventured to criticize the existing order. Did they want the Daily Herald (loud cheers) and the Daily Citizen (cheers not so loud) to be treated like the Suffragette? Such was the burden of the speeches?

Finally came the resolutions, which were carried almost unanimously, protesting against the arbitrary action of the home office in forbidding meetings in Hyde Park, and calling on the government to cease such attacks on public liberties. And then the crowd gave vent to its feelings in a not too successful effort to sing "The Red Flag," and a quite impressive demonstration was over.

The disturbances which occurred were trifling, and were due to the attempts of a quite unauthorized speaker to address the crowd from the Whitehall side of the monument. This side is always forbidden to speakers in order that the pavement and roadway may be kept clear for the traffic. The speaker was therefore suppressed by the police to the annoyance of the crowd. There was some scrambling and pushing on the plinth and on the pavement and there were "incidents." An unoffending citizen on the plinth who got in the way of the police was flung on to the heads of the crowd below; then a policeman was flung after the unoffending citizen.

A scramble between one lady and an equal number of policemen, that is to say two, for the possession of a Woman's Freedom League flag ended in the policemen getting the pole and the lady retaining the flag. Honors were thus fairly evenly divided. For a time the trouble seemed likely to spread, and a few arrests were made, but gradually the crowd dispersed. The whole "riot" was a mere storm in a teacup.

DEMAND FOR SCOTCH HERRING ON CONTINENT CALLED GOOD

(Special to the Monitor)
EDINBURGH, Scotland.—The report of Mr. Skinner, general inspector of sea fisheries, on the trade in Scottish cured herring has been issued. Mr. Skinner writes: So far as the continental markets for Scottish herring are concerned, the season 1912 may be said to have been one of the most satisfactory in the annals of the industry. Previous to the commencement of the herring fishing season the stocks of old herring in Russia and Germany are practically cleared out.

Notwithstanding the high duty of about 13s. per barrel, the demand in Russia appears to be growing by leaps and bounds. Some 30 years ago when the duty was 5s. per barrel, the Scottish export to St. Petersburg was little more than 49,000 barrels, whereas it now stands at 300,000 barrels. Even with this quantity, prices are not in the least affected, nor does the increased supply appear to be greater than is required. For the past three years there has appeared to be an unlimited demand for herrings of good quality in Russia and Siberia. In Germany the demand for Scottish herring is quite up to the average. Riga proving an excellent market, the import of Scottish herrings to Riga has been larger than on any previous season.

Now that this early fishing has become general, buyers have come to learn that these immature herrings are not a keepable article, and that the risk in storing is considerable. It appears that these early herrings can only be effectively preserved by being laid in cold storage, and until some such storage is provided abroad and curing and storing in Scotland are carried on under shelter from the sun, the marketing of these herring

DEMAND FOR SCOTCH HERRING ON CONTINENT CALLED GOOD

will always remain a risky business. It is gratifying to learn that the importers at several of the Baltic ports are bestirring themselves with the view to erecting special cellars and cold storage accommodation to meet the changed conditions of things in the trade.

Light salting, which was so much in evidence in 1909 and 1910, has practically disappeared. Curers, acting on advice and taught by previous losses have come to realize that the herrings must be cured to keep, otherwise they are valueless as food. Strict attention should be paid to the rousing, packing and curing of every barrel by the cooper responsible. It would be well to advise barrel manufacturers that the maximum thickness of stave should be maintained. The iron hoops at both ends appear to be most convenient for all concerned.

Throughout the season there was a steady increase in price. Crown brands, which are recognized as the standard fish, were higher than in any previous season, and were from 5s. to 9s. per barrel in advance of the fish of any other country. It cannot, however, be lost sight of that the great demand for Scottish herrings was due to the fact that in the catch of other countries there was a decrease of 330,000 barrels as compared with the previous year.

COMPULSORY SERVICE KEPT

(Special to the Monitor)
ADELAIDE, S. Aus.—A deputation recently visited Mr. Fisher, the Commonwealth premier, on the subject of military training. Mr. Fisher promised to give his favorable consideration to the question of the practicability of making the training conditions easier for the younger section, but emphatically declined to repeal the compulsory clauses of the law.

ALBANIAN MOVE BY AUSTRIA AND ITALY POSSIBLE

Final Question for Politicians Is Whether the Two Rivals Who Are Always Bickering Could Occupy the Land in Amity

BOTH WATCH GREECE

(Special to the Monitor)
VIENNA, Austria.—The events of the last few days have caused considerable alarm in both Austria and Italy. Essad Pasha has allied himself with the King of Montenegro.

Now it is extremely doubtful whether Austria-Hungary cares what becomes of Skutari. Essad Pasha's offer to give it to Montenegro naturally caused indignation, as it was regarded as a piece of impertinence. Otherwise it left the Austro-Hungarian statesmen very cool.

The King of Montenegro is regarded somewhat as the hero of an operetta in Vienna. Thus it is only at the hand which moves the little pawn that Austria looks, and she knows only too well that it is Russia who is directing Montenegro, Russian aide-de-camps have assisted Montenegro with their councils throughout the war, and are still advising the King to resist.

It is probable, however, that Russia might have played her game unnoticed by Austria, had it not been for the coastal line of Albania. When Essad Pasha, acting under the same advice, offered to give the Greeks Valona and to alter the boundary line to include a part of southern Albania within its frontiers, Austria and Italy both saw that the moment for action had come.

Valona Is All-Important

The Greeks have recovered their tone after centuries of inactivity. No one can foretell what developments may take place. In old times they were active sailors, and it is very likely that they will now reconstruct their fleet and find means to purchase new and formidable battleships. Should Greece establish itself at the port of Valona, the straits of Otranto would be under their guns. Italy and Austria can be boxed up in the Adriatic. This is a matter of less importance to Italy perhaps than to Austria, but it is a question of very existence to the latter.

Austria and Italy, foreseeing this difficulty, made a secret treaty that if the northern part of Albania were occupied by Austria the southern half should be taken by Italy. Albania is divided into two portions by the River Senoi, which runs at right angles to the coast and flows into the Presba lake. This is the natural boundary line chosen by the two allies.

The plan, as it stands at present, is that Austria shall enter Albania from the north by way of the Sandjak, Italy will enter by Valona and her transports, which have been ready for some time, will convey the troops across the narrow straits. But the treaty between Austria and Italy provides for the establishment of autonomy in Albania. No doubt the two countries honestly desire this. Italy is, however, known to be adverse to leaving territories where she has once settled, and it is extremely unlikely that order will be restored in Albania for many years. It will need to be defended against its enemies in the Balkans, all desiring access to the sea.

Powers May Remain

Thus it may happen that Italy will refuse to evacuate the southern part of Albania, and that Austria is "reluctantly" compelled to follow the same policy in the north.

This is looking very far ahead, but the trend of events is in this direction. They will also render the superfluity of Montenegro very obvious. Both Austria-Hungary and Italy are somewhat wearied of the many tricks played by the kinglet. The Queen of Italy naturally stands firm for her father. Austria has already made very exact plans for taking the Lovcen, which dominates Cattaro. The strip of shore line with the ports of Antivari and Dulcigno is very small. It would be a natural accessory to the new Albania, or could form part of Austria-Hungary.

It is extremely doubtful whether Austria would allow Serbia to gain her much-wished-for access to the sea through these ports, should Montenegro lose its importance, either through becoming a mere inland state or by being absorbed by Serbia.

The final question which is occupying politicians is whether the occupation of Albania by the two rivals for power, who, although allied, are always bickering, will be carried through peacefully. Here lies the point of the situation and the seed of future complications.

HOBART PIER PROGRESSING

(Special to the Monitor)
HOBART, Tas., Aus.—The new pier at Hobart, 1210 feet long, is practically completed as far as the pile driving is concerned. Immense piles were used towards the end, on account of the depth of the water; namely, 10 fathoms at low tide. These were 97 feet in length, some of them 3 feet 6 inches in diameter at the butt, and weighing 15 or 16 tons apiece. A few bracing piles will be 100 to 108 feet in length. Some piles remain to be driven at the shore end, where rock is being blasted away so as to give a minimum depth of 25 feet, and 200 bracing piles are also to be driven throughout the structure.

NEED FOR WOMAN'S INFLUENCE ON LEGISLATION EMPHASIZED

In Wednesday's issue of the Monitor an interview with Miss E. M. Leaf, secretary of the National Union of Women's Suffrage Societies, gave an interesting insight into the great constitutional movement of women in England to secure the vote. In a further record of Miss Leaf's views today the Monitor shows how she emphasizes the suffrage question from the special viewpoint of the need for woman's influence in legislation.

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON.—Today the result of neglect of the woman's view on a subject on which she is most capable to give her opinion, has been and is, that thousands of children are being reared in such conditions that instead of being an asset to the nation they must inevitably become a burden and a disgrace, declared Miss E. M. Leaf, secretary of the National Union of Women's Suffrage Societies to the Monitor representative who had asked her views on woman's suffrage, as the representative of the constitutional movement of women to secure the vote.

Hitherto woman's maternal instinct has been mainly individualistic, exercised within the confines of her own home, and now the conscience of woman-kind is awakening to a wider responsibility, and women are beginning to combine for the better care of the nation's children as a whole. Men and women all over the world are gradually awakening to a realization of the importance of this cooperation, and there is no doubt that it is beginning to be seen, in the case of certain recent legislation, notably the criminal law amendment act, that it would have been passed in a different and more effective form if members of Parliament had been responsible to an electorate of women as well as of men. They are finding this out in every country and state where women have the vote.

In Colorado, for instance, to quote a record in the interparliamentary union, the laws relating to child life are the sanest, the most humane, and the most effective to be found in any statute books in the world, while New Zealand and Australia are both far ahead of England in this respect.

Charge of Harshness

Another astonishing misconception, Miss Leaf continued, constantly put forward, is that women, if they had the vote, would be unduly harsh and cruel on that class of women which our legislation, or the lack of it, has done so much to create and augment. It is hard indeed to see on what the people, who advance this view, base their assumption. Women have certainly never been consulted on the harsh laws which have been passed from time to time dealing with such matters, and it ought to be remembered by those who make these statements that it was a woman, Josephine Butler, who after years of toil at length secured the repeal of the most cowardly law that ever disgraced our statute book. In all the countries and states where women have a vote we find an immediate improvement in this direction. We find far more stringent laws for the protection of young girls, also laws to reduce sweating, which is indirectly productive of so much evil. Indeed, in a word, one of the chief aims of

ANTI-FREE TRADE ARGUMENT TURNED BY JOHN BURNS

(Special to the Monitor)

MANCHESTER, Eng.—In a speech delivered at the Free Trade hall recently and which was devoted almost entirely to the subject of free trade, John Burns said that one of the arguments favored by the protectionists against free trade was that it had made Britain inferior to protected countries, and that that could be proved by the extent to which people were emigrating to the colonies and dominions.

The answer to that, Mr. Burns said, was that emigration was always greatest when trade was good, wages high, and labor in demand. The emigration in Great Britain was not due to economic misery, but to increased education, to enterprise and to imagination. Free trade had enabled 4000 millions of money to be made out of the rest of the world and invested in foreign countries, and it yielded 200 millions a year. Men followed British capital to the colonies and to new countries, and got higher remuneration than they would get at home. When a reason is looked for at home to explain emigration it was found in the desire which men felt for land.

Emigration from Scotland had reached a record in the past two years, but the reason was not that the Scottish workman could not get employment but because the younger sons of farmers and craftsmen, who did not wish to displace their fathers and elder brothers, went to Canada and Australia to settle on the land before it was taken up by people of other nationalities.

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FRANCE WARNED AGAINST GROWING BUDGET DEFICITS

(Special to the Monitor)

PARIS, France.—A fresh warning has been given French Parliamentarians, and the nation at large, on the growth of improvidence in expenditure, of which the costly measures voted unconcernedly of late years give proof.

M. Aimond's report on the Budget of 1913 to the Senate finance committee shows the expenditure of the country to have increased during the last five years by 1,000,000,000 francs. To balance this enormous outlay there is a great increase in revenue to be noted, the result of the six past prosperous years. But in spite of the increase of revenue and recourse to provisional accounts, the deficit has steadily increased.

According to M. Aimond the excess of expenditure over normal revenue amounts to more than 425,000,000 francs. Though surplus revenues will cover a great deal of this difference, the financial outlook for the current year cannot be looked upon with much optimism, since increased military expenditure will have to be met. M. Aimond declares that fresh sources of revenue will have to be found to yield a permanent income of 300,000,000 francs.

INFLUENCE OF PARIS PRAISED

(Special to the Monitor)

PARIS, France.—A large meeting was held at the Sorbonne recently in promotion of the work of the Societe des Conférences Etrangères in France, at which M. Rostand delivered an eloquent speech on the intellectual influence of Paris.

He recalled the incident at Erfurt when Napoleon said to Goethe, "Come to Paris," and interrupted his conversation with the great German by asking, "And what does M. Goethe think?" The Societe des Conférences asked what do great literary men of the world think, and it wanted them to come to Paris and answer the question. This was true nationalism, for it would enrich national thought and literature by all that was valuable in the thought and literature of other countries.

M. Rostand quoted the tributes of French poets to the city of Paris. De Vigny had named her "the axis of the world"; Bérault-Laurie, "the center of light which sends its rays in all directions"; Leconte de Lisle, "the immortal hive of intellect"; Paris, as Victor Hugo had said of her, "Paris donne un manteau de lumière aux idées." Paris attracted men of letters and artists of all nations who came to learn in their work to be more Italian than the Italian, more English than the English and more Russian than the Russian.



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He picks up another 3x5 card. "How much?" Salesman says, "\$4.50 a thousand."

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Breen Cross-Examined by Attorney Coakley in Dynamite Case

(Continued from page one)

H. Rice, a quarryman of Quincy. He is the man who accompanied Pitman to the meeting with Breen and Collins and is the individual who, according to Breen, told him that there was no danger of an explosion, as the dynamite furnished was "frozen solid."

The prosecution hoped that through Rice it could connect up the Breen story that Atteaux brought Pitman into the case to purchase the dynamite and that he (Pitman) went to Rice to aid him in furnishing the explosive. After the interview with his witness, District Attorney Pelletier said Rice would be a "most important witness."

Mr. Coakley finally, annoyed at the non-responsiveness of the witness, demanded whether Breen was not answering "I don't remember," because he had been told such an answer was safe, and it would be impossible to prosecute for perjury on such answers.

"I answer that way," said Breen, "because it is the truth."

Mr. Coakley asked Breen if he understood that before a judicial body, like the grand jury, he gave one answer and then gave a diametrically opposite answer here that if he evaded by saying "I don't remember," he could not be prosecuted.

Mr. Pelletier objected, saying that a layman could not be expected to give an answer to an involved question of law. The court ruled that Breen could give his "understanding" of the question. Breen answered that he understood that "I don't remember" was safe.

Police Help Denied

Mr. Coakley demanded of Breen whether he had not actually planted the dynamite because he wanted to aid Officer Woodcock of the Lawrence police in getting a plain clothes detail. Breen denied this and again insisted that he did it for Mr. Atteaux and no one else. He admitted that he had been able to get Officer Woodcock a plain clothes detail during the strike.

Taking up the suits for damages for false arrest brought against Breen by the persons arrested for the dynamite planting, Mr. Coakley asked:

"Did you agree to settle two of these suits for \$600 and promise to pay this money to John J. Walsh, a Lawrence lawyer, on July sixth last?"

"I do not remember."

"Did you go to see Atteaux and tell him that your arrest and trouble had broken you financially, that you had paid out \$2500 already?"

"I think I told him that."

"Who paid your fine?"

"My mother."

"Did you tell Mr. Atteaux that if these persons got judgment against you, you would be forced to go into bankruptcy?"

"I did."

"Did you tell Mr. Atteaux that everything you did, you did to help the mill men and that now you were down and out, they ought to help you out?"

"I told Mr. Atteaux he ought to help me out."

"Didn't you say the mill men ought to help you out?"

"I don't remember."

"Didn't you say you didn't want them to give you anything, but that they ought to lend you some to help you out?"

"I did not."

"Didn't you tell Mr. Atteaux that if you didn't have \$13,000 by Aug. 13 you would be completely ruined?"

"I don't remember."

Denies Telling of Mr. Wood

"Didn't you say to Atteaux, 'I think Mr. Wood would help me out if you would ask him?'"

"No, sir, I did not."

"Let me refresh your memory: Didn't you say that and didn't Mr. Atteaux reply, 'Don't know whether he would or not, but I'd just as soon take him by the throat as to bring such a mess to his attention?'"

"There was nothing like that ever said."

"Didn't you call Mr. Atteaux on the phone and say to him: 'I have got to be helped out. How would your rich friends like to have the labor men get hold of this?'"

"I don't remember any such talk."

"But didn't you demand that Atteaux give you \$13,000?"

"It was \$12,000."

"Didn't Mr. Atteaux send you to see Mr. Watts?"

"He did."

"He refused to have anything to do with you personally, didn't he?"

"Well, he didn't see me."

"Didn't you call up Atteaux and tell him if he didn't help you out there would be an explosion and didn't he hang up the receiver on you after saying he hoped it wouldn't be a dynamite explosion?"

"I don't remember."

"Didn't Watts tell you Mr. Atteaux had told him to see you as he (Atteaux) didn't know what you were talking about?"

"I don't think so."

"Didn't Watts say to you when you asked for \$13,000 to settle the suits against you that you would have to give security, and didn't you tell him that if Atteaux wanted security he could get it from Pitman?"

"There were no names mentioned, but that was what was meant."

"Didn't Watts ask you to tell him the whole story and didn't you tell him 'Atteaux knows the whole story as Pitman told it to him, weeks ago?'"

"I did not."

This was the first intimation that the defense intended bringing Pitman, who

killed himself, into the matter by admitting that he was actually a party to the original plot.

Conversation Rehearsed

"Didn't Watts refer you to me and didn't you come to me?"

"Yes."

"Now tell the jury the whole of this story that you told a part of last night."

"Well, the only thing new is that I told you I couldn't accept your offer of \$7000 as you made it, and you said you would see your client about it and would let me know."

"Sure that was all?"

"Yes."

"Now, isn't it a fact that I, like Watts, told you that Mr. Atteaux did not know what you wanted the money for, and didn't you say, 'Of course he must know, for Pitman told him all about it. I know that he did?'"

"Now, the next time you heard from me was over the telephone. Tell us what that conversation was."

"Well, as I remember it you told me that the matter was all off and you would have nothing more to do with me."

"Are you sure of that?"

"I am."

Did Not go to Mr. Atteaux

Breen was asked whether he appeared to Atteaux for aid when arrested.

"I did not."

"Why didn't you go to him for the \$500 fine instead of to your mother?"

"I didn't think of him."

"You say you went to Atteaux in April, and that at that time Atteaux sent you \$200 by mail?"

"Yes, sir."

"Yet, when you were first arrested you did not go to your fellow conspirators for help, did you?"

"No, sir."

"Why didn't you?"

"Well, I thought they'd be game enough to stick to the finish."

"Were you afraid of the police then?"

"I thought they might follow me."

"When you went to Atteaux in April, did you say anything to him about your arrest or anything at all except that you wanted some more money, and he sent you \$200?"

"I only asked for the money."

"You enjoy the distinction of being the first office holder ever recalled at a Massachusetts election, don't you?"

"Yes, sir."

"At the election last fall, when you were recalled, did you go to Assof and ask him to help you out?"

"I don't think I did."

"Did you say in a conversation to Assof last fall, 'I hope that you won't be fool enough to settle your suit through your lawyers for \$600, for if you wait until I get through with Atteaux, I can get a lot of money for your cases if you let me handle them?'"

"I don't remember anything about such a conversation."

"You know that Pitman lost about \$100,000 through the Blanchard failure, didn't you?"

"I had heard so."

"Did you ever ask Pitman to get you \$13,000?"

"I did not."

"Why?"

"I didn't know him well enough to."

"But you knew him well enough to get the dynamite from him and he was your fellow conspirator, wasn't he?"

"I got the dynamite, that was all."

"You always expected, until you went to see Atteaux, that you would stand the blame and he would stand the financial expense, didn't you?"

"I think so."

"You have said he had guaranteed all expenses?"

"He did."

"So you weren't afraid of any financial expense to yourself?"

"I was not."

"You were arrested late in January?"

"I was."

"Are you the same John J. Breen who transferred to Margaret Breen certain property in Lawrence?"

"Yes, sir."

"And did she transfer it to Gertrude C. Breen, your wife?"

"She did."

"And was a similar transfer made of property in Rockham, N. H.?"

"Yes, sir."

"You weren't trying to evade financial responsibility for your criminal acts, were you?"

"I was not."

Lawyer Coakley, Breen testified Wednesday offered him \$7000 to settle suits and claims brought against Breen by persons who were at first believed to be responsible for the placing of the dynamite and who were arrested.

The witness said he had asked Mr. Atteaux if Mr. Wood was mixed up in the affair, and that Mr. Atteaux had replied in the negative, adding that Mr. Wood had refused to go into it.

IDAHO RAILROAD TO BUILD

LEWISTON, Ida.—Grading machinery is being assembled at Lewiston by Z. A. Johnson, president of the Nez Percé & Idaho railroad, and camps are to be established. It is the intention of Mr. Johnson to have the road graded and ties and rails laid into the Tammany district by fall, so that the wheat crop from that district can be hauled.

NEW ELECTRIC LINE PLANNED

HAGERSTOWN, Md.—Since the Caca-Pon Power Company has sold its franchises to the Washington & Winchester Electric Company the project to construct an electric railway from Berkeley Springs to Winchester, the Antietam battlefield, and Hagerstown has been revived. Announcements have been made for a survey from the Potomac river to Winchester.

GIRLS' COLLEGE TO CELEBRATE DIAMOND EVENT

Monticello Seminary Will Remember Its Founding on June 3 and Miss M. E. Woolley of Mt. Holyoke College Speaks

\$50,000 TO BE GIVEN

ST. LOUIS—The completion of the seventy-fifth year of the oldest girls' educational institution in the United States, but one, will be celebrated June 3 at Monticello Seminary.

Mt. Holyoke, in Massachusetts, excels Monticello in age by a few months. The institution was founded in the wilderness in 1837 by Capt. Benjamin Godfrey to educate women so they would be fit companions for educated men.

Godfrey, a wealthy business man while not a highly educated man himself, keenly appreciated the benefits of education.

He met Dr. Theron Baldwin, a Congregational minister, who had founded 18 schools in the country. Godfrey promised to give \$55,000 to found a school if Baldwin would take charge and the latter agreed on condition that the school should always be religious in its atmosphere.

Captain Godfrey refused to allow the school to be named for him, so, in honor of Thomas Jefferson's home, the place was named Monticello.

Subsequently Godfrey gave another \$55,000 to endow the school. Besides the gift of Godfrey and another gift of W. H. Reid of Chicago recently of \$110,000, the school has not received any large gifts.

A feature of the commencement is the presenting of a \$50,000 fund to the school by the alumnae. Chief among the women now working in the cause of the alumnae gift to Monticello is Mrs. William Jennings Bryan, wife of the secretary of state. Every governor of Illinois up to the time of Governor Deneen educated his daughters at Monticello Seminary. St. Louis schools, in years gone by, had many Monticello girls as teachers.

Monticello Seminary was the mother of the Chicago & Alton railroad. It was because of the difficulties girls experienced getting to and from school that Captain Godfrey evolved the plan of building a railroad. Captain Godfrey pledged his entire fortune to finance the railroad.

As a historical proof of the connection between the two, a silver cup is treasured at Monticello, given to Captain Godfrey in 1880 by the citizens of Alton. On the one side is carved a representation of the original Monticello, and on the other was carved a representation of a railroad.

Mrs. Bryan, Mrs. Reginald Owen, her daughter, Mrs. John M. Palmer, and Mrs. Adna Chaffee are helping raise the alumnae fund.

In celebration of the diamond jubilee there will be a three days' program. Sunday the baccalaureate sermon will be preached by President Henry Churchill King of Oberlin College.

Miss Mary E. Woolley, president of Mt. Holyoke College, Massachusetts, will give the principal address on commencement day.

A feature of the celebration will be a pageant by the students representing a Monticello year, typifying the past, present and future of Monticello. In the graduating class of 28 members is Miss Eleanor Hewitt, class president, a granddaughter of a member of the original graduating class of the institution.

MANUFACTURERS FAVOR NEW LAWS, HONOR MR. KIRBY

DETROIT, Mich.—The National Association of Manufacturers finished its annual meeting here Wednesday afternoon. Col. George Pope of Hartford, Conn., it is said, will be elected president on a trip to Battle Creek today.

Resolutions were adopted urging the establishment of a federal department of manufactures; denouncing the principle of the closed shop; urging adequate protection for all American industries; protesting against the "abridgement of the rights of courts of equity to grant injunctions in labor disputes;" protesting against all "class legislation" as un-American and detrimental to the common good; pledging loyalty to the judiciary; urging further and more efficient enactment of workmen's compensation legislation; approving the immediate enactment of all important and necessary labor laws.

The following new vice-presidents were elected: Albert E. Cox of Massachusetts and A. J. Thornley of Rhode Island.

The new directors-at-large are: J. W. Frank, Pennsylvania; E. C. Spar, Massachusetts; J. L. Farnsworth, Connecticut.

John Kirby, Jr., of Dayton, O., retiring president, was the recipient of a check for \$10,000 from the delegates.

JOHNSON ELECTRIC PLANT SOLD

JENNINGS, La.—Purchase of the C. C. Johnson electric lighting plant by the Southern Heat & Light Company, a corporation which has been manufacturing gas for Jennings for the past three years has just been announced. A \$10,000 addition will be built to the gas plant, located at North Market street and Cutting avenue.

STEERAGE LANDS FROM LACONIA ON YEAR'S FIRST TRIP

Cunarder Brings 2204 Passengers, Among Them General Mansfield, U. S. A., Retired

Immigration officials of the port today permitted the steerage passengers to land from the Cunard liner Laconia, Capt. J. C. Barr, which berthed at East Boston Wednesday night from Liverpool and Queenstown, bringing 2204 passengers in all classes. The 210 saloon and 271 second cabin passengers were examined on arrival and permitted to land.

Practically every nation in Europe was represented among the 1723 steerage passengers who came on the liner. These immigrants were an exceptionally desirable class, well dressed and clean. Only few more than 100 immigrants were held by the inspectors for hearing before a board of special inquiry or to await the arrival of relatives.

Gen. S. M. Mansfield, U. S. A., retired, with Mrs. Mansfield were passengers returning from a trip of seven months in France and Italy. General Mansfield has been in charge of the army engineering improvements in Boston harbor for several years.

L. B. Stoddard of New York, of the Red Cross steamship line which runs between New York and Newfoundland, returned from a business trip. He says that the cost of building new steamships has advanced substantially in Europe.

Other passengers were Mr. and Mrs. Gordon Dexter of Boston, returning from a seven-week trip in Europe; Thomas G. Stevenson, Harvard athlete, and wife; Mr. and Mrs. J. Wilson Hughes of Brookline, F. B. Norman of Jamaica Plain, Miss Olive Howell and Mrs. Howell of Chicago, who left Boston on the Arabic in January; Mr. and Mrs. James F. Moran of Chelsea; Herbert Windeler, a golf expert; Mr. and Mrs. George B. Blake, Miss Margaret Blake and Miss Julia Blake of Lenox, Mrs. E. G. Crosby, Mrs. C. Crosby and Miss Andrew Crosby of Milwaukee; A. B. Gillett and Mrs. Gillett of Hartford, A. H. Holbrook and Mrs. Holbrook of Randolph, G. C. Phillips and Mrs. Phillips of Providence.

This is the first trip of the Laconia to Boston this season, and she brought in a small cargo.

WELFARE WORKERS ENTER EXPOSITION OF CONSERVATION

WASHINGTON, D. C.—A committee on child welfare is being formed to prepare an exhibit for the National Conservation exposition to be held at Knoxville, Tenn., in September and October of this year. Miss Julia C. Lathrop, chief of the children's bureau of the United States department of labor, is chairman of the committee and is in full charge of plans and preparations for the exhibit. Miss Lathrop makes announcement that she has already received acceptances from the following committee members: Dr. S. S. Crockett, Nashville, Tenn.; Mrs. Charles A. Perkins, Knoxville, Tenn.; Mrs. T. R. Henderson, Greenwood, Miss.; Sherman C. Kingsley, Chicago, Ill.; Dr. Elizabeth C. Kane, Memphis, Tenn.; Miss Adele Brandeis, Louisville, Ky.; S. McC. Hamill, Philadelphia, Pa.; Miss Ellen C. Babbitt, New York city.

The Knoxville exposition has given the child welfare committee carte blanche as to its plans. The child welfare exhibit will cooperate with the educational exhibit and with the public health exhibit, but will be housed in a separate building, to be known as the "Children's building." This building will contain in addition to charts, photographs, and wall material of the type already used in the city child welfare exhibitions, many floor exhibits of new and striking character.

The direct work of securing and installing the exhibit of the child welfare committee will be in charge of Miss Anna Louise Strong (Ph. D. University of Chicago), who is known as an expert and who, since the time of the child welfare exhibit in Chicago two years ago, has been constantly occupied in developing in various cities local exhibits showing by this new type of self-examination the conditions and needs of each town. Such exhibits have been successfully conducted by Miss Strong in St. Louis, Miss. Louisville, Ky., Providence, R. I., Montreal, Canada, Rochester, N. Y., and other cities.

GENERAL BUILDING CODE TO PREVENT WASTE ADVISED

NEWARK, N. J.—Waste of structural materials is in large measure avoidable, according to Richard L. Humphrey of Philadelphia, as quoted in the News.

"The government," says Mr. Humphrey, "should take a leading part in the better building movement, and direct the people how to construct safer buildings in which to live and work. Government investigations show that the present loss through fire waste is more than \$1,000,000 a day."

"What we need is proper encouragement of better building and better building codes. Today if a city enacts a good strong code some business interests will go to another city and construct factories and buildings where the laws are loose. I should be in favor of a federal law governing general construction."

DRAINAGE MEN WANT NATIONAL PUBLIC WORKS

Scheme to Coordinate All Efforts for Protection Against High Water and to Reclaim Swamp, Overflowed and Arid Lands

TO SEE PRES. WILSON

CHICAGO—A delegation has gone from this city and Illinois to the general educational committee of the national drainage congress, to petition President Wilson and the United States Congress for the establishment of a department of public works which shall have charge of the task of high water protection and the reclamation of swamp, overflowed and arid lands. This committee will be received by President Wilson this afternoon in the East room; by Secretary of War Garrison immediately afterwards; by Speaker Clark at 10 o'clock Friday morning; by Vice-President Marshall at 11 o'clock, and by Secretaries Houston and Lane at the interior department at 2:30 o'clock in the afternoon.

The committee, which has been appointed by Edmund T. Perkins, president of the drainage organization, is composed of representative citizens from states containing a population of 60,000, 000, or more than three fourths the total for continental United States. On the committee are lawyers, engineers, bankers, doctors, manufacturers, railroad officials, educators, politicians, men and women. Approximately one half of the entire committee will journey to Washington to present the resolutions adopted by the third national drainage congress at St. Louis April 12.

Isham Randolph of Chicago, a member of the committee, who was the former chief engineer of the Chicago Sanitary canal, and has recently been placed in charge of the state work of reclaiming 9,000,000 acres of the Florida everglades, was chairman of the resolutions committee at St. Louis. He has devoted a great deal of time to the study of the need for a department of public works and gives his ideas as follows:

"Public works of the United States are national and correlated, and to secure the best results they should be grouped in one department, under one responsible head, who can so organize all these activities as to make one coordinated, co-operated and efficient machine out of the now scattered parts. The day for commissions is gone by. We do not need to have a diagnosis of a disaster here and another there, each to be cared for without reference to the other."

"What we need is a plan big enough to compass the land and so well considered that the work most needed can be first begun, and when it is finished it will be so much accomplished in the work of a great comprehensive project, and so will each successive component section of the plan be taken up in the order of its need, until the last section is reached and the mighty work stands complete."

Mr. Perkins, also a practical engineer of wide experience, who is a member of the Florida engineering commission with Mr. Randolph, and Marshall O. Leighton of Washington, discussing the constitutionality of the proposed method, says: "Article I, section 8 of the constitution of the United States says: 'The Congress shall have power to levy and collect taxes, imposts and excises, to pay the debts and provide for the common defense and general welfare of the United States.'"

"We believe that this term, 'common defense' includes defense from the internal forces of nature, as well as defense against foreign foes of human kind. This defense may be equally as well provided by our engineers, as defense is provided by the army or navy."

"Surely 'general welfare' means the protection of the lives and property of our citizens and the adding to our national domain of so many million acres, which could be readily and profitably converted into agricultural lands to lower the cost of living and provide homes for hundreds of thousands now crowded in the great cities."

"It is the declaration of the national drainage congress that the government of the United States alone has the power to coordinate the interests of the nation, the states, the corporations and the individuals, to successfully carry out such comprehensive plans and to proportion the expenses incidental thereto."

"The drainage organization indorses no single project or method, but stands for a comprehensive national policy and is content to leave the details for carrying out that policy to be solved by those who shall be entrusted with the work. We want first the national policy definitely established."

LAND TAKEN FOR SCHOOL SITE

OAKLAND, Cal.—An award of \$52,800 was made to Mrs. Sarah Jane Fox Kelsey for the lot East Fourteenth street and Sixty-ninth avenue, it being condemned by the city for school and playground purposes. The city will proceed to build a new school for the Lockwood district and the construction of an extensive play center.

BEGIN WORK ON NEW DEPOT

TREZEVANT, Tenn.—Work was begun recently on the new Louisville & Nashville passenger depot and telegraph office at this place. The old depot will be made a freight depot. The new one is to be erected on the opposite side of the track.

HALE STATUE UNVEILED ON PUBLIC GARDEN

(Continued from page one)

Guid, dean of the school. Nine diplomas were awarded by the Rev. Samuel A. Eliot to members of the graduating class.

The names of the graduates are: Marion Cole, Esther K. Davis, Elizabeth Marquand, Emma A. Allen, Marguerite Emilio, Sarah B. McLean, Esther L. Miliken, Katherine Vesey and Katharine Williamson.

Social Workers to Meet

A conference of the Cheerful Letter Workers was held in Channing hall. The afternoon exercises as scheduled are the annual business meeting of the Young Peoples Union in the South Congregational church, and the continuation of the meeting of the Unitarian Fellowship for Social Justice, with an address by E. E. Pratt of New York on "Industrial Europe." The discussion will be opened by the Rev. George G. Mills of Watertown, Mass.

The postoffice mission will also meet in Channing hall to discuss the distribution of Unitarian literature, at 2 o'clock p. m. At 3 o'clock the annual meeting for the Unitarian Temperance Society will be held in King's chapel, the Rev. Edward Cummings presiding. Addresses will be delivered by Mrs. Elizabeth Tilton and the Rev. Joseph H. Crooker.

Officers of the Young Peoples Religious Union will be tendered a reception in the parlors of the South Congregational church by the Boston federation at 5 o'clock, and a public meeting of the Young Peoples Religious Union will be held this evening, also in the South Congregational church.

The speaker will be the Rev. Sydney B. Snow of Boston, and music will be furnished by the young people's chorus from the Boston federation.

The meetings of the Berry Street Conference Wednesday in Arlington Street church and the Woman's Alliance and other liberal Christian women in the South Congregational church were followed by the annual meeting of the Meadville Alumni luncheon and meeting and the annual meeting of the Laymen's League in Channing hall, at which Prof. William H. Taft spoke very briefly, being introduced by the league president, John Mason Little of Boston.

Professor Taft spoke later at the Lend-a-Hand Society on Edward Everett Hale. In the evening Professor Taft acted as presiding officer of the Unitarian festival in Tremont Temple, being presented by W. Rodman Peabody. In addition to Professor Taft's address, there were speeches by Arthur P. Rugg, chief justice of the supreme court, Samuel L. Powers, the Rev. Julian R. Pennington and Dr. Charles W. Eliot.

Delegates Named to International Congress

Among the 150 delegates to attend the sixth international congress of free progressive Christians and other religious liberals, to be held in Paris, July 16 to 22 are the Rev. Samuel A. Eliot, president of the American Unitarian Association; the Rev. C. W. Wendt, general secretary of the A. U. A.; the Rev. Charles F. Dole, Dr. Lee S. Colster, the Rev. Frederick A. Bisbee, Edwin D. Mead, and Mrs. Lucia Ames Mead, all of Boston and vicinity. The party leaves on a special train from Boston June 27 sailing from Montreal, June 28 on the steamer Teutonic.

According to the preliminary program, the speakers who have so far accepted the invitation of the liberal Protestant pastors and churches of France represent 40 religious fellowships and 30 nationalities. The lectures will be given in German, French and English, the most important ones being translated into the three languages. Sightseeing trips have been arranged, including excursions to Versailles, and Chantilly.

Among the events scheduled for the week are the reception to delegates and visitors July 16 by the French committee. On July 17 the meeting of the International Union of Liberal Christian Women is scheduled, the topic being "Women and Religious Freedom and Progress," also the opening meeting of the congress, when Dr. Eliot will speak on "The Contribution of France to Religious Freedom and Progress."

On July 20 an international religious service will be held at the Oratoire du Louvre, in which the Rev. Frederick A. Bisbee will preach on "Walk Humbly with God" and in the evening the subject of the meeting will be "International Friendship and World Peace." This subject will be spoken on by French, German, British, and American delegates, the latter being Edwin D. Mead, Mrs. Lucia Ames Mead of Boston and David Starr Jordan of Leland Stanford, Jr., University.

The congress closes with a banquet the evening of July 21.

REFINANCING CLEVELAND ROAD

TOLEDO, O.—The Cleveland, Southwestern & Columbus system has applied to the Ohio public service commission for authority to issue \$5,103,000 5 per cent first mortgage bonds and \$1,500,000 6 per cent preferred stock to carry out the plan of reorganization. The first preferred stock is to be exchanged for an equal amount of outstanding preferred stock and with the exchange an adjustment of accrued dividends will be made.

LAWRENCE BRIDGE MEETING LOOKED FOR NEXT WEEK

If City Can Secure Property From Railroad Reasonably Mills Will Not Be Damaged

LAWRENCE, Mass.—John J. Donovan, chairman of the central bridge commission says he expects the proposed conference with the Boston & Maine railroad officials regarding the central bridge plan will take place at Boston early next week.

As the commission recommends an 80-foot structure partly over the present Boston & Lowell railroad bridge over the Merrimack river, an effort will be made to make an agreement with the railroad officials to have the corporation dispose of the bridge site to the city at a reasonable sum. Several years ago the Boston & Lowell railroad stockholders voted to sell the railroad depot and bridge property, together with the abutting land to the city for the sum of \$400,000.

If the present Boston & Lowell bridge can be bought for a reasonable price it is believed that it can be converted into a grade central bridge without seizing much of the mill property. If the present railroad bridge is sold to the city the only solution of the problem of accommodating the mills east of the proposed central bridge with satisfactory freight facilities is said to be a new railroad bridge built at the eastern end of the city, either at the entire expense of the railroad or at the joint expense of the mills and railroad.

TRINITY MAY TAKE GRANT OF \$128,400

NEW YORK—In answer to a letter which the bureau of municipal research sent to the public service commission advising that Trinity church Corporation waive the technical rights it has to the award of \$128,400 granted by the city as an easement for allowing the new Brooklyn Rapid Transit subway to run under the western end of St. Paul's churchyard in Fulton and Church streets, it was said on Wednesday the corporation was not likely to comply. Herman H. Cammann, controller of the corporation said this.

Economics of War Are Discussed

Business Men Will Be Appealed to by Peace Worker Opening Campaign — International Friendship Is Commerce Basis

CONDITIONS STUDIED

Norman Angell, otherwise Ralph Norman Angell Lane, famed as the author of "The Great Illusion," has reached Boston, where he is to begin a campaign of enlightenment, principally among the business interests, as to the importance of cultivating such international friendships, politically as tend to make for increased international intercourse commercially.

In his book against war, written from a non-materialistic standpoint, Mr. Angell hits at what he considers the malignant forces that encourage strife. He also makes it very plain that even if one nation succeeds in conquering another, the victor suffers no less from this apparent victory than does the vanquished because international finance and commerce are so intimately interwoven at the present day.

Conditions in the United States differing from what obtains in Europe, especially as concerns armaments and frontier situations, Mr. Angell was requested by The Christian Science Monitor to say whether, as a worker for international peace, he expected to employ the same campaign methods here as abroad.

"Having arrived in this country very recently, after an absence of more than 15 years," Mr. Angell said, "I will need some little time to get an exact bearing. However, familiar as I am with political situations, I can say at the offset that insofar as it concerns propaganda work making for international peace it is primarily education among the masses that is essential."

Press Considered

"This brings us naturally to the influence of the press. What can the newspapers do for the peace movement? The question has several interpretations, but, judging from what I have observed personally in Europe, and what I have learned from reading American papers, a remarkable change is being wrought among publishers and editors, taken as a whole. "Permit me to first illustrate what I mean by pointing to the Daily Mail, London. Alfred Harmsworth is perhaps the astutest publisher in England; and while he is by no means backward in his news columns, and is the last person to cry peace at any price, yet Lord Northcliffe finds it convenient, and perhaps profitable, to have frequent articles on the editorial page on subjects dealing with international affairs as related to the movement for international harmony."

As Mr. Angell was here referring to his own contributions in the Daily Mail, articles that had won world-wide recognition, because of their analytical qualities, and the logic they contain, he was asked whether the London newspaper simply accepted these contributions with the author's compliment or paid for them.

Something like a smile played across Mr. Angell's features. "Well," he answered, "I must confess that the Daily Mail pays for this material, and what is more, these peace articles, or whatever else you may call them, are paid for at what is perhaps more than ordinary rates."

"Now, I am answering you thus frankly," Mr. Angell hastened to add, "because the very fact of paying for such matter shows that Alfred Harmsworth, whatever else he may think of international amity methods, realizes that his public wants to read them. There is no philanthropy in this. It is merely giving the readers what they want. Harmsworth is known in the newspaper world as a publisher who has made very few mistakes in his ventures with dailies."

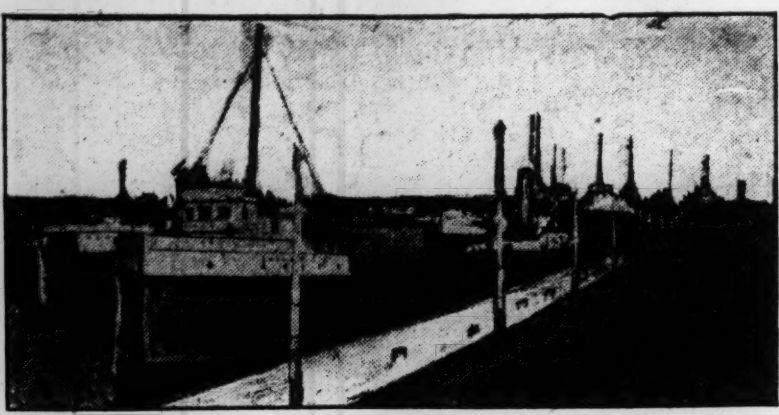
War Discussed

"And here in the United States something like what is now occurring in Europe is taking place also. Read the editorials of leading journals and observe the caution in handling international affairs. No one wants war. No one can go to war. Why? It doesn't pay. Of course, you will say, there is the Balkan struggle. How do you explain that war? When I speak of war, I mean war between some great powers. The Balkan problem was a problem apart. "The United States, moreover, is imprudent. To be sure, I see there is much discussion as to Japan and what Japan may do. The Mikado's people do not want to engage in a costly conflict with the western republic. Suppose Nippon sends its navy across the Pacific, bombards some cities, causes some destruction. Would that constitute conquest? All recent wars illustrate that it is only when a victorious army thinks it can impose its will fully on the conquered that it takes the risk. Japan at issue with Russia is one example; let us say that the Balkan people against Turkey is another."

"No nation goes to war for the mere sake of bombarding cities, except it can follow up its momentary advantage. It is ridiculous to think that Japan, for instance, would make such a move when it would be impossible to impress itself further on the country it attacked. "Over in England the jingoes made some noise a little while ago when the Panama canal toll question came up. But it soon disappeared, to be handled diplomatically."

"Mr. Angell, at Lake Mohonk and elsewhere, your theory that wars must disappear on purely economic grounds met with some opposition?" "Perhaps so. But I am quite used to that now. Believe me, no one values

BELOW LOCKS, SAULT STE. MARIE



SAULT STE. MARIE, Ont. — Chief among the industries of this little city of about 15,000 people are the Lake Superior Paper Company, whose plant has just been enlarged and which is said to have the largest paper machine in the world, and a great steel plant employing about 2000 men. This is also the headquarters of the Algoma Central railway, which has just been extended to join the Canadian Pacific, which is a much shorter route to the West. This new line passes some of the finest scenery in Canada and thousands, no doubt, will see it the coming summer.

the ethical or moral reasons for the abolition of war more than I. But these valued factors work along their own channels, so to speak. What we do want and need most decidedly is to make people understand that it is a question of self-preservation or national self-interest to do away with armed conflict, and turn toward an international court for settlements of disputes. In other words, theories are no longer the thing; it is the practical application of ideas that counts.

"Hence the necessity for stirring up the business world. That the commercial interests are listening is apparent where ever one turns and the question is international relations."

Mr. Angell has come to Boston to work in conjunction with the World Peace Foundation. He has established headquarters at the building of the foundation, Walnut and Mt. Vernon streets. Here the author of "The Great Illusion" intends to plan his further campaign to prove to the people of the United States that the great illusion, war, is self-imposed burden and that there is a remedy for doing away with strife among nations.

Meeting to Be Held

Mr. Angell is to be one of the principal speakers at the annual dinner of the Massachusetts Peace Society, Filene hall, at 6 o'clock this evening. Alfred Noyes, the English poet, is to be one of the other guests of honor. Mr. Noyes will not only read an address, but recite one of his recent poems dealing with subject of international friendships.

The Massachusetts Peace Society makes the announcement that the public is invited to this affair whether members of the society or not. Tickets can be obtained at the office at the society, 31 Beacon street, or at the entrance to the hall.

This afternoon occurs the annual meeting of the Massachusetts Peace Society.

The officers to be proposed for selection are: President, Samuel B. Cape; secretary, James L. Tryon; treasurer, William H. Bryant; vice-presidents, Bernard J. Rothwell, Thomas B. Fitzpatrick, Alexander Meiklejohn, W. Murray Crane, William B. Plunkett and Raymond Calkins.

CENTURY AND HALF OF HOLLIS HALL IS TO BE CELEBRATED

To be given entirely by men and for men is the experiment which will be embraced in the pageant at the one hundred and fiftieth anniversary of Hollis hall, Harvard University, June 14. About 80 undergraduates take part in the pageant, which has been written by Prof. G. P. Baker. It is expected that about 400 men who have resided at Hollis hall will attend the celebration.

Hollis hall is to be open from 2 p. m. until 3:45 p. m., when the pageant is to be held in the quadrangle in the rear. Hollis and Harvard history from the eighteenth century will be depicted.

At 7 p. m. a parade is to leave the hall for the union for dinner, at which Presidents Eliot and Lowell are to speak. More than 1100 Harvard men have been housed in Hollis hall.

MORE HOSIERY WORKERS RETURN

IPSWICH, Mass.—About 60 more of the striking operatives of the Ipswich hosiery mills returned to work today, increasing the total at work to about 300. Walter E. Hayward, agent for the mills, today said that he has all hands needed to operate the works under the present conditions of business, about one fourth of the regular force being adequate to fill orders.

Those who have returned to work are mostly English-speaking, the Greeks and Poles, members of the I. W. W., continuing the strike. Most of the out-of-town policemen will leave today, only enough being held over to assist the local force in keeping peace. Meetings of the I. W. W. men were held Wednesday.

ELECTRIC MEN FINISH WORK

Representing a total membership of 89, delegates from the Electric Vehicle Association of America, the Electric Motor Car Club of Boston and the electric light companies of Massachusetts held the concluding exercises of their convention yesterday. An inspection was made of the General Electric Company's plant at Lynn and a trip was taken to Nahant, where games were held and a dinner was

JAPAN TAKES REPLY OF U. S. IN GOOD PART

WASHINGTON—The state department has received reassuring advice from Japan indicating that the American reply to the protest against the California land law was received with good feeling by the Tokyo government, and that the situation had taken on a much more favorable appearance than at any time since the negotiations began. Officials here were pleased.

The despatches related also that the Japanese government realized fully the difficulties under which the Washington administration had labored in handling this situation, understanding the dual system of government in the United States and the powers of legislation held by California.

The advice were of a preliminary character and made no prediction of ensuing steps, but in general they reflected a favorable view in Tokyo of the American note replying to Japan's protest.

FOREIGN NATIONS MAKE USE OF SLAG AS FERTILIZER

In the course of the investigations made by the bureau of soils of the fertilizer resources of the United States, the possible utilization of the waste products from various industrial processes is receiving serious attention. One of the most important of these by-products, that is at present regarded as so much waste, is the slag produced in the manufacture of iron and steel.

In foreign countries, particularly in Germany, where the iron ores used are high in phosphorus and the basic Bessemer process for the manufacture of steel is largely used, the slag produced is rich in phosphoric acid, and, therefore, finds a ready market as a fertilizer. The iron ore used in this country, however, with the exception of some mined in Alabama, are very low in phosphorus and consequently give slags containing, as a rule, considerably less than 1 per cent of phosphoric acid.

FILM USED TO TEACH WORKMEN MOTION ECONOMY

NEW YORK—In order to eliminate unintentional waste motion in industry, Frank B. Gilbreth has invented a method which consists of using a moving picture machine in connection with a special chronometer.

Every film, says the Press, reveals the successive positions of a workman in performing each minute operation of the task intrusted to him. The position of the chronometer pointer in successive films indicates the length of time between successive operations.

The film serves as an instruction card, which may be enlarged and passed from workman to workman. It is said to tell the men what printed instructions cannot adequately impart.

WORLD FLAX CROP 150,000,000 BUSHELS

The maximum acreage of the world under flax was reached in 1912. Without the Russian figures the production in 1912 amounts to 129,191,000 bushels, and if the Russian figures should be anywhere near those of the previous year, the total will exceed 150,000,000 bushels. It was not before the year 1908 that the growth of flax for seed in Canada assumed any considerable importance. In 1900 the production was only 172,222 bushels from an area of 23,086 acres. In 1912 the estimated total production was 21,682,000 bushels from an area of 1,678,000 acres.

DINNER FOR NEW AMBASSADOR

PITTSBURGH, Pa.—Japanese Ambassador Chinda and Secretary of State Bryan have accepted, and President Wilson, Secretary of Labor Wilson and Congressman A. Mitchell Palmer have been tendered invitations to the farewell dinner to George W. Guthrie, former mayor of Pittsburgh and newly appointed ambassador to Japan, to be given June 6.

MONITORIALS

By NIXON WATERMAN

PUZZLING

A man may be able to tell just why The rivers run downhill. What holds the planets in the sky? How the song thrush learns to trill; And a thousand other things, we're told, He may very clearly know. Yet he could not tell, for his weight in gold. Why a motor-boat won't go.

Boston has a vegetarian society whose members eat no meat, wear no kid gloves, feathers or wings of slain birds, or fur of slain animals, and who are intending to abandon the use of leather in shoes as soon as experiments in substitute materials have been worked out. It has already been settled that banana skins make good "slippers."

EXPERT CRITICISM

"Uncle Silas, I understand that while you was in the city you saw the exhibition of paintings done by the Cubists. What did you think of them?" "Well, all I've got to say is that if them Cubans can't do anything else any better than they can paint, there ain't much chance of their winning many of the first prizes."

The impression is growing along with the hope that the Peace palace at the Hague is destined some time to be a fortress strong enough to stop the further advance of all the armies of the world. And it will do it through the medium of "parley" rather than by the force of power.

PERSUASIVE

"I congratulate you upon finally being able to induce your son to give up writing poetry as a means of making his living."

"Oh, I didn't do it. The credit for it belongs to the editors to whom he offered his manuscripts."

GOOD TIMES

"Tis really of small account, you know. What our wealth today may be. Since each of us owned, in the long ago, His private carriage, see? And oh, for those days so fond and kind! Ah, many a time I've wished it! When a mother or nurse walked just behind Our baby cart and pushed it."

NEW ENGLAND WOMAN'S PRESS BREAKFAST HELD

At the home of Mrs. Bessie Brown Cobb, 10 Nahant street, Lynn, on Wednesday afternoon, the annual breakfast of the New England Woman's Press Association was held. This also was the final literary meeting of the season, and was made the occasion of a reception to the retiring and incoming presidents. The breakfast was served in the studio of Mrs. Cobb's home, and was followed by a program by members of the club, with the newly elected president, Mrs. Myra B. Lord, presiding.

A roll-call of members was responded to by 35, some of whom had been assigned to speak of the home in various aspects. Mrs. Eleanor W. F. Bates answered to "The Grandmother in the Home"; Miss M. Louise Baum, "The Newspaper in the Home"; Mrs. Elizabeth Robbins Berry, "Patriotism in the Home"; Miss Marian T. Hosmer, "The Garden and the Home"; Mrs. Mary E. Hyde, "The Lawyer in the Home"; Mrs. Alice Rogers Moore, "Returning to the Home"; Mrs. Ida May Pierce, "The Hostess in the Home," with special reference to Mrs. Cobb; Mrs. Abbie E. Ransom, "The Home Beautiful"; Miss Elizabeth Helen Soule, "The Suffragist in the Home," an original humorous poem; Miss Lizzie Watts, "The Treasures of the Home"; Mrs. Mary E. Brown, Mrs. Sara T. S. Leighton, Miss Florence Vining, Mrs. Sara W. Lee Mortimer and Mrs. Lulu S. Upham also contributed informally to the subject under discussion. Miss Marie A. Molinieux read several Browning selections, and following the program a musicale was given, under the direction of James F. Kerr, formerly of the Boston opera company.

The secretary read telegrams and letters of greeting from absent members, and an especially interesting event was the presentation to the retiring president, Mrs. Ida May Pierce, of a dainty tea set of silver and china, as a token of the love and appreciation of the members. Afternoon tea and a social half hour brought to a close an enjoyable afternoon. The only invited guests were the presidents of the women's clubs of Lynn.

NEW TROLLEY EXPRESS STARTS

WESTBORO, Mass.—Westboro today has another electric express operating between Westboro square and Worcester, and Westboro and Marlboro and the Marlboro & Westboro street railway. It makes a through route between Worcester and Marlboro, through Westboro and North Grafton. The new freight car is to be operated today, and packages and freight will be carried between Westboro and Worcester.

BALDWIN'S START NEW PLANT

CHICAGO—The Baldwin Locomotive Works recently started to build its new plant in east Chicago for which 400 acres were bought a year ago. The plant will cost \$5,000,000, and is to be composed of three units making 30 locomotives a week. The plant, when completed, will employ 15,000 men.

RESTORATION OF OLD PAINTING IS DIFFICULT TASK

One of the cleverest restorations of a painting ever made was that conducted under the supervision of a New York expert not long since, says Harpers Weekly. By reason of the great age of the picture the canvas, which was about six feet square, had become as tissue paper, so easily will it tear.

The first step in the work of restoration was the gluing, by means of a vegetable compound, of a thick piece of manila paper over the face of the painting. The picture was then turned over and from its back there was picked, thread by thread, all the rotten canvas. This delicate operation required four days for its completion. At the end of that time all that remained of the original work was a delicate shell of pigment glued by its face to a piece of paper.

The rest of the task was comparatively easy. The expert covered the bare back of the painting with strong fish glue and fastened it to a new piece of canvas. The manila paper was then, by means of hot water, removed from the face of the painting. There was the picture the same as before, but now upon a strong new canvas.

LUNCHEON GIVEN FOR C. S. GROVES

At the conclusion of the complimentary luncheon tendered by the Republican state committee to Charles S. Groves of Hingham, the retiring executive secretary, at Young's hotel, yesterday afternoon, Mr. Groves was the recipient of a chest of silver. Charles E. Hatfield, chairman, made the speech. Mr. Groves is to leave Boston about June 1 to enter business in western Canada.

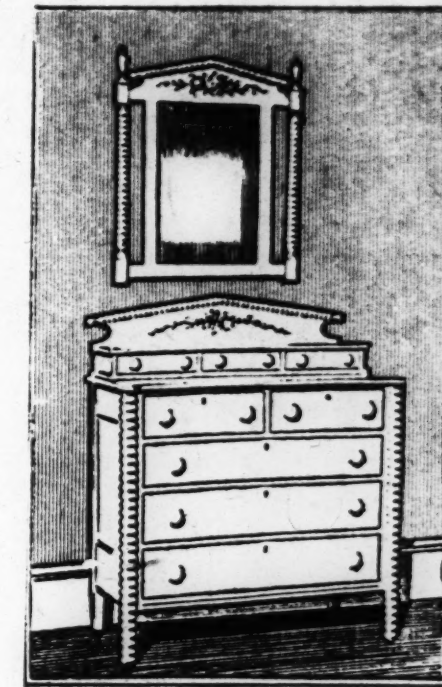
At its meeting in connection with the dinner, the state committee elected Prof. Frank Vogel a member from the seventh Suffolk district to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Frank H. Seiberlich several months ago. Royal K. Dexter of Lowell was elected to represent the eighth Middlesex district on the committee.

AUTOS MAY USE YOSEMITE ROADS

WASHINGTON—Major Littlebrant, acting superintendent of Yosemite national park, has been instructed by Secretary Lane of the interior department, to open to automobiles the Coulterville and Big Flat roads. He directed that there "must be no motoring on the floor of the valley other than is necessary for ingress and egress."

IMMIGRATION MEN TO GO

WASHINGTON—Secretary Wilson of the department of labor expects to take up the case of William Williams of Ellis island, assistant commissioner general of immigration, within a few days. Mr. Williams' term expires in June and it is reported that he will not be reappointed. Commissioner George B. Billings of Boston, it is said, is slated to go, too.



ENAMEL FOR SUMMER

To make the bed chamber a "rest-room" in the fullest sense of the word, there is no furniture to equal white or tinted enamel. It is at once cool, bright and restful.

There is now a wider choice in design and a greater range in price than ever before. Some pieces show enamel combined with cane; others are hand-painted in designs of fruits and flowers.

In the set shown, an old-fashioned cottage design, the white enamel is decorated with delicately painted flowers. It is exceptionally dainty and Spring-like. Price of bureau, \$30; of French plate mirror, \$10; of bed to match, \$30.

PAINE FURNITURE COMPANY

48 Canal Street

Between North Station and Haymarket Square

RUGS AND DRAPERIES

GRADUATION PLANS FOR LASELL MADE

Exercises for commencement week at Lasell Seminary, May 31 to June 10, have just been announced. The program will open with an exhibition drill on the afternoon of May 31; river day will be held June 2; commencement concert, June 4; art exhibit in the studio and household economics exhibit in Carter hall, June 5; senior reception, June 7; sermon before the graduating class by the Rev. Samuel E. Eastman and commencement vespers, June 8; class day exercises, June 9; commencement exercises, address by the Rev. Albert Parker Fitch; singing at the Crow's Nest and the reunion of the alumnae and "old girls," June 10.

NINE-MILE HIKE IS ANNOUNCED

A cross country hike, the third of the spring and summer series conducted by the Municipal Athletic Association, is scheduled for next Saturday afternoon, starting from Franklin field locker building at 2:30 o'clock. The route will be from Franklin field to Hyde Park and return, nine miles.

WARSHIP TO HELP CELEBRATE

WASHINGTON—Senator Colt of Rhode Island has been assured by Secretary of the Navy Daniels that a battleship will be detailed to the harbor of Bristol, R. I., the senator's home town, to participate in the Independence day exercises there July 4. The request was made through the secretary of the celebration committee.

15,000 ASK FOR DIRECT LINE TO REVERE BEACH

Direct electric street railway connections and better rates to the Revere beach reservation from the Boston Elevated Railway Company in the metropolitan district, are sought by 15,000 residents of the metropolitan district who have signed a petition which has just been received by the Massachusetts board of railroad commissioners.

The petition says the terminus of the Elevated tracks in East Boston is less than two miles from the Revere beach reservation and that the latter is about five miles from city hall in Boston.

Tracks intervening between the East Boston terminus of the Elevated and the beach are owned by the Boston & Revere Electric Street Railway Company and operated by the Bay State Railway Company under lease. The petitioners seek to have the railroad commissioners order the Bay State Street Railway to receive cars of the Elevated for a direct line to the beach without change of cars or added fare.

PARK AVENUE PLAN OPPOSED

NEW YORK—Residents and property owners on Park avenue are determined to oppose in court, if necessary, the city's plan to change grades on Thirty-fourth street at the point where the Fourth Avenue cars enter the tunnel. Robert Bacon of 1 Park avenue, former ambassador to France, said on Wednesday that he spoke for 200 property owners in the Murray Hill residential district when he said the proposed change would be resisted.

Distinctive Buckles for Pumps

Pumps are not complete without the CUT STEEL SLIDE. Our assortment is the most complete in New England.

Priced from \$1 to \$30 the Pair

Our Mail Order Department furnishes quick and accurate service to all unable to visit our store. The spring catalogue sent on request.

Thayer McNeil Company

47 Temple Place 15 West Street

FASHIONS AND THE HOUSEHOLD

CREPE DE CHINE AND BROCADE

Skirt accordion plaited by machine

COMBINATIONS of plain and brocaded materials are extremely smart this spring and they are always beautiful. This gown shows plain crepe de chine combined with brocaded satin, and the result is both handsome and smart. The gown is distinctive in effect and even elaborate, but it is simple to make in spite of that effect.

The blouse consists of a bolero-like portion with a full center portion. There is a pretty fancy collar and the long one-piece sleeves are joined to the blouse at the long shoulder line.

The skirt is in one piece and is slightly circular. It is accordion plaited by machine, so that the making means almost no labor.

Any material that is soft enough to be plaited can be used for the skirt and the center portion of the blouse with any other material that makes a pretty contrast for the waist or the same material in contrasting color. This waist and skirt are admirably well suited to each other, but either can be used without the other.

For the medium size, the waist will require 3 yards of material 27, 2 3/4 yards 36 or 1 3/4 yards 44 inches wide, with 5/8 yard 36 or 44 inches wide for the center portion, 5/8 yard 27 for the fancy collar; the skirt will require 6 3/4 yards 27 or 5 yards 36 or 44 inches wide.

The pattern of the blouse (7726) is cut in sizes from 34 to 40 inches bust measure, of the skirt (7609A) in two sizes, small 22, 24 or 26, large 28, 30 or 32 inches waist measure. It is adapted to misses as well as to women. It can be bought at any May Manton agency, or will be sent by mail. Address 102 West Thirty-second street, New York, or Masonic Temple, Chicago.

PICNIC COOKING
MADE EASY

IN a practical article on "Picnics and Campings," in the June Woman's Home Companion, appears the following: "Picnic cooking, if in expert hands, will undoubtedly be better over a stove than an open fire. But you cannot carry a stove on a picnic or camping expedition; nor need you. A piece of thin sheet iron, 30 inches long by 18 inches wide, is all you want. This laid across two little banks of earth, with the fire between, or two logs with the fire between, forms an excellent stove, and not only makes it unnecessary to wait for embers for good cooking—since the flames cannot reach the food through the sheet iron—but in itself an excellent griddle for boiling toast and flapjacks."

TRIED RECIPES

ASPARAGUS SALAD

THE asparagus in bunches, heads all one way, and cook three quarters of an hour in salted water. Drain and have quite cold before using. Make a dressing with a teaspoon of mustard, a teaspoon of onion juice, half a teaspoon salt, a little white pepper, six tablespoons olive oil, three tablespoons lemon juice. Add a little oil to the dry ingredients and rub smooth, add the rest of the oil, and lastly the lemon juice and beat until creamy. Pour over the cold asparagus just before serving.

Plain French dressing with the cold asparagus served on lettuce leaves with slices of hard boiled eggs, gives another most acceptable salad.

SALT COD WITH EGGS

Pick to bits a pint bowlful of the fish and put it in a steaming water to cover. Place it on the back of the stove and change the water when it becomes salt. When fresh enough for taste, drain off the water, add a lump of butter the size of an egg, and let it melt. Then stir in a tablespoonful of flour and cook, but do not brown. Add three cups of milk, let come to a boil, and break in carefully as many fresh eggs as there persons to serve. Remove the eggs when the whites are done, place them on a shallow dish, pour the fish over them and serve.

PRESERVED GINGER CAKE

One cup each of butter, brown sugar and molasses, two eggs, 4 1/2 cups of flour, one tablespoonful each of ginger and cinnamon, four tablespoonsful of grape juice, one grated nutmeg, one teaspoonful of soda dissolved in a little warm water, one cup of finely chopped raisins and one preserved ginger root cut in strips. Beat the butter to a cream, then beat in the sugar, molasses, grape juice and spices; then the egg well beaten; stir the soda (dissolved) in the molasses; put two teaspoonfuls of baking powder in the flour; have two tins well buttered and pour in the mixture about two inches thick; then sprinkle a layer of the fruit, then the mixture and add more fruit. Keep a layer of the mixture for the top. Bake in a moderate oven for one hour.

ENGLISH FANCY MEAT LOAF

Put through the meat chopper 1 1/2 pounds of beef. Season with salt, pepper and butter. Place in the form of a loaf in a baking pan. Over it spread the following dressing: Bread crumbs seasoned with salt, pepper, sage, butter, and mixed soft with warm water or meat stock. Spread an inch or two thick over the meat and dot with butter. In one end of pan place onions which have previously been boiled and seasoned. Bake one half hour, or until dressing is browned.—Chicago Inter Ocean.

HANDY CAKE BOX

Take a tight box and remove one side. Make a board which fits exactly on inside, says Farm and Fireside. Turn your cake out on it with a greased paper under it, and after icing it put the box over it; then you have your cake put away without moving it. Cover the box with paper, or fix in any way to match your kitchen. Put a ring or handle on top to lift lid.

WASHING FLANNEL

I have found that washing flannels in warm water and then rinsing in cold causes the flannel to shrink, writes a New York Press correspondent. I tried washing them in warm water with soap and rinsing in still warmer water, and found that this method kept the flannel from shrinking and preserved its softness.

FLANNEL SUMMER LOUNGE SUIT

Men find two pairs of trousers good plan

FLANNEL is always a popular material for a summer lounge suit, and this season there seems a likelihood that with the many new patterns produced it will continue to be worn as much as ever, writes a London contributor to the Monitor. These flannel suitings are made in very smart patterns of blue, gray and brown, either in plain self-colors, or else with narrow white lines, and the suits should be well shaped and smartly cut, either single or double-breasted. If there is a drawback at all, it would seem to be that if not carefully

TENDEREST PART OF THE SHEEP

Government tells cooks all about mutton

THE tenderest portion of the flesh of the sheep, as of other animals, is that which lies under the backbone, says Farmers' Bulletin 526, which takes up "Mutton and Its Value in the Diet," and is issued by the United States department of agriculture. This part, which is known as the tenderloin, is found partly in the hind quarter and partly in the fore quarter. It constitutes the greater part of the edible portion of the loin and an even greater percentage of the edible portion of the rib. Except for the rib, the fore quarter is less tender than the hind quarter.

The hind quarter contains a smaller percentage of bone, besides being more tender on the average than the fore quarter. For these reasons it brings a higher average price per pound, in spite of the fact that the rib is usually higher priced than any cut from the hind quarter.

The leg contains the smallest percentage of waste of all the principal cuts of mutton. It is often roasted, but a much more common mode of preparation is by boiling. Part of the thicker portion of the leg is often cut off in the form of steaks. When the leg is thus reduced in size, it is better to steam than to boil the remaining portion, for by the former process more of the juice is retained. A part of the leg is more convenient for roasting than the whole.

The loin is either used whole or is cut into chops. From an ordinary loin eight to ten chops one inch thick may be cut. If an attempt is made to cut a larger number, part of the hip bone is likely to be included. The true loin contains only the small bones of the spine. A saddle of mutton, as the term is used in cookery, consists of the two sides of the loin cut off in one piece. A very thick chop from the loin is called an English chop.

The loin includes, besides the tenderloin, a small amount of comparatively tough meat from the flank. Since the percentage of this tough meat is small, this cut is suitable for being cooked by the quicker processes, i. e., by roasting.

broiling, panbroiling and frying. Sometimes the flank is rolled around the tenderloin and skewered in order to make a more shapely piece of meat.

While the fore quarter has the disadvantage over the hind quarter of having a larger percentage of bone and being tougher, it has the very great advantage of being more abundantly supplied with extractives or flavoring substances. With the exception of the rib, therefore, it is especially suitable for the preparation of broths, soups, stews or fricassees. The meat of the neck is so tough and the percentage of bone is so great that it is seldom used in this country except for broths, for which its fine flavor and richness in extractives makes it particularly suitable. In other countries cutlets are often taken from the neck. Such use demands special care in getting the meat into shape after the bone has been removed, but the fine flavor of the meat is likely to make this extra work seem worth while.

The rib contains, besides the tenderloin, a small amount of tougher meat lying parallel with the bone. This is sometimes trimmed away to make what is known as the French chop. The percentage of bone in the rib is greater than that in the loin—a point which must be taken into consideration in estimating the comparative values of the cuts. The rib is somewhat less convenient to use, too, than the loin, for, because of the position of the bones, there is less choice about the thickness of the chops. The rib, being very tender, may be prepared by the same quick process as the loin, i. e., by roasting, broiling, panbroiling, and deep-fat frying. Since the chops are usually thinner than loin chops, they are especially suitable for being egg, crumbed and fried in deep fat, for by this process little juice is lost.

The breast may be rolled and roasted, but it will usually be found desirable to cook it for a short time in water first. The shoulder is roasted either whole or with the bone removed. If the bone is removed, the space should be filled with a savory dressing.

WOMAN SUCCEEDS AS CATERER

Began simply and business increased

ONE day a friend asked me how much I thought a simple tea for 150 guests ought to cost, writes a Massachusetts woman in the Woman's Home Companion. I estimated; it sounded reasonable to her and she asked me if I would come in and assist her as a daughter of the house might do. I was delighted and took hold with enthusiasm. She, finding me capable, left the whole affair in my charge. It was such a success that when I found myself in need of this as a business.

Here was a way to begin, a way which called for no extra expenditure, for the ordinary kitchen utensils with which the house was already supplied were all that was necessary for a start.

Small orders came with the large, at first even more frequently. The small order is a nuisance and oftentimes does not pay for itself, but it was an important factor in the building up of my trade.

It would be hard to give in figures what was the income and outgo of the first year's work, for at that time I made no effort to separate the catering from the household expenses; but perhaps it will be sufficient to say that I was well enough satisfied with the experiment to continue. I have continued ever since with no advertising, save that which my increasing business has done for me.

This increasing business I attribute to the fact that all orders were executed in our home kitchen, the actual cooking being done either by my mother or me or under our immediate supervision, which meant that the utmost care and the best of materials went into the making. This is still the case, although I have competent help to call upon. I never take more work than I can personally supervise. A larger establishment would entail heavier expenses and more of the work would of necessity fall to subordinates. When this happens the work loses the personal element and the charm of the home. No one else is allowed to mix my salads, sandwich fillings or ices; these I attend to myself, and they remain the secrets of my trade. Constantly on the alert for new ideas and recipes I am ever inventing and concocting.

In some cases I am called upon to supply merely the refreshments, the host-

ess depending upon her own help for the service. At other times I take full charge, overseeing, decorating, supplying help, china, silver and linen. I began by hiring the china and silver, but gradually I have purchased my own, buying only such things as no hostess would be ashamed of owning.

The maids I employ are competent waitresses; they always look neat and trim in their black uniforms, while I wear simple white gowns of lawn or crepe.

An hour or so before the reception on the appointed day I arrive with the necessary help and with the refreshments all prepared except the beverage. We take possession and have everything in readiness when the hour of serving is at hand.

I make it a point that no soiled cups or napkins shall remain for an instant on the serving table and that the dishes are kept replenished. The result is that the table when we are through serving looks as dainty and fresh as when we began. Every dish is washed and the kitchen put in perfect order before we leave.

FASHION BITS

The rather flat, many ribbed parasol, especially when covered with the plain colored silk, is modish. Often the ribs are gilt tipped.

Tailored waists of the wash silk are to be very popular this season. They are made with standing collars of the same material, or the neck, cut a little low in front, is finished with a round collar or an adaptation of the sailor.

A single band of colored velvet ribbon is often the finish at the waist line on a simple lingerie gown of voile or marquisette.

The maline ruffs whether two-tone or not, are used not only for the neck but are extremely modish for trimming hats.

Chin ties are seen on some of the extreme summer hats, says the Newark News.

Ratine coats three-quarter length, are rounded in front so as to disclose the gown beneath. They are fastened with buttons or fancy motifs.

PACKING SKIRTS

To fold skirts for traveling, fasten the waist-band and pin the middle of the back to the center of the front. Then lay the skirt out flat on a table, and with two pieces of tissue paper as foundations, roll the skirt over and over toward the front, first the right side of the skirt, then from the left, so forming two rolls that lie parallel to each other, says the Woman's Home Companion. If the garment has to be folded crosswise to admit of its being packed in suit case or trunk, place a wad of tissue paper or newspaper underneath the crease. Skirts so packed take very little room and show no traces of traveling in small compass.

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"GILT EDGE," the only ladies' shoe dressing that positively contains OIL. Blacks and Polishes ladies' and children's boots and shoes, shines without rubbing. 25c. "French Gloss," 10c.

"STAR" combination for cleaning and polishing all kinds of russet or tan shoes, 10c. "Dandy" size, 25c.

"QUICKWHITE" (in liquid form with sponge) quickly cleans and whitens dirty canvas shoes, 10c. and 25c.

"ALBO" cleans and whitens canvas and leather shoes. In round white cakes packed in zinc boxes, with sponge, 10c. In handsome, large aluminum boxes, with sponge, 25c.

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The Lure of Summer Travel
Grows Stronger as the
Days Grow Warmer

From its almost forgotten hiding place the steamer trunk, pasted with stickers reminiscent of other summers, will soon be brought forth and closely packed for the journey by land or sea. The movement from the East to the West and from the West to the East will soon begin. Are your own plans completed and the necessary tickets bought? Such a thoroughly, well equipped bureau for the information and use of Monitor readers as is operated by the paper can surely be of use to you. May it serve you by purchasing tickets, reserving state-rooms or hotel accommodations, quoting rates, mapping out routes, etc.? It will be our pleasure to do this without charge to you.

Hotel, Resort and Travel Advertising is published in the Monitor on Wednesdays and Saturdays. It may be helpful to read it.

Address: The Hotel and Travel Department
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
Falmouth and St. Paul Sts., Boston, Mass.

GARDEN AND CHICKENS HELPED

Living expenses of family much cut down

WE are a family of four, writes an Oregon woman in the Pictorial Review. My husband gets a salary of \$60 per month. We rented a house in town near my husband's work. This place had a lot and a half, 75x116 feet. On this, in addition to our house, is a chicken house. The half lot we planted in a garden, raising everything we ate in the way of vegetables, excepting corn, tomatoes and melons. I sold \$20 worth of vegetables, canned 25 quarts of beans, pickled two gallons of cucumbers and made sauerkraut.

I planted all hardy vegetables very early, beginning the middle of February long before many other people thought of planting a garden. In that way I was able to sell early vegetables before the markets were flooded. As fast as one bed of vegetables was emptied the ground was fertilized and planted again. Everything was hoed once a week and all weeds were kept down.

When my onions were large enough to sell I planted parsnip seed as close to the onion rows as possible without disturbing them. When one bed of radishes was sold the ground was redug and fertilized, and more radishes were planted. When they were nearly large enough to sell I planted a row of early beans along each row or every other row. No more fertilizer was needed for the beans, and the radish leaves protected the young beans.

When my early turnips were dug pole beans were planted in their places. As soon as a row of lettuce was sold more seed was planted in the same row be-

tween, the plants left, or cabbage and cauliflower plants were set out there if no more lettuce was needed. My own lettuce for table use was cut off above the ground, leaving the roots to grow again as the lettuce grows quicker and is more tender than if seed is planted each time.

Peas of different varieties, early and late, were planted early. Two rows were planted about one foot apart for a double row, so that brush or stakes could be put between for supports for both rows. Then I left a wide space and another double row and so on. In the wide space a row of radish seed was planted as these matured before the peas were in the way. Late cabbage plants were set out where the early potatoes were or where there were any vacant places.

Half of the other part of our lot was fenced off for chickens. A temporary fence was put around what garden stuff was left in the fall and the chickens were turned into the garden to give them more range and also to prepare the garden for another year. We have all the eggs we need and some occasionally to sell. By these means we have greatly reduced our living expenses.

PRETTY COASTER

A pretty coaster to use under the flower vase is made of circular rows of lace bound snugly over a small asbestos mat, says the New Haven Journal-Courier. As well as being attractive this coaster assures protection to a handsome piece of furniture.

POLE IN CLOSET

Purchase a curtain pole the length of your closet. Fasten this at the desired height in the middle of the closet by means of portiere brackets. In this way you will have the use of the sides of the closet, also the middle pole for coat and skirt hangers, says the San Francisco Call. You will find this a superior way to hanging your nice garments against the wall, as you can have a cover for each one.

DRIVES OFF FLIES

Mignonette will keep the flies away, says the Chicago Journal. Place the blossoms about the house during the summer time and flies will avoid its fragrant odor.

SAGGING CHAIR

When my cane-seated chair begins to sag, I find it an excellent plan to turn the chair upside down and scour the under part of the seat with hot soapsuds. Then I rinse with boiling water and let dry in the open air, if possible, writes a contributor to the New York Press. This saves quite a little sum and makes the seat of the chair almost like new cane.

AIR KEPT DRY

In cellar or pantry, where it is difficult to keep the air dry, place bowls of unslacked lime on shelves near the food. The lime, of course, should be renewed from time to time.—Louisville Herald.

Vermont Makes Rapid Progress in Agriculture

Farmers Applying Modern Methods as Result of Special Exhibitions Conducted by Expert Employed by Them

CAMPAIGN ONLY BEGUN

Many Other Displays Are to Be Held for the Education of the Producers—School Children Are Interested in the Work

Progress toward expert farming is being made by Vermont farmers through such exhibitions as occurred on the Orcutt farm at Chester on Monday, when Jay Coryell, county adviser, exhibited before 35 farmers and 11 high school boys the uses and mixture of home-made fertilizers for corn and potatoes.

The boys are to write an essay on their observations of the meeting in competition for a prize. The boys are taking the agricultural course at the Chester high school and are expected to become the future farmers of Vermont.

One of the farmers attending the exhibition came 10 miles, and many others drove considerable distances to see the exhibition. Circulars had been distributed announcing the program and the farmers responded with enthusiasm, even though they were obliged to leave their work of planting and cultivation in the busiest time of the year.

The total attendance was 51, including the principal of the high school, two business men, county adviser and the state official cow tester. The farmers had pencil and paper and made notes of the process and amount of ingredients used in the mixing.

A cow testing association was started with a nucleus of nine farmers and an aggregate of 125 cows. These organizations, of which there are 20 in Vermont, are also being eagerly formed by the farmers, for they realize that they are for their benefit.

Test 500 Cows

A membership that will give a total of about 500 cows is gathered and expenses of \$500 contributed. The cow tester drives around to the various members, stopping a day with each one every month and keeping a record of his work. He weighs the milk from the cows in the morning and at night; also the feed given. At the end of the year he averages the 12 monthly tests and reports to the farmer how much each individual cow has cost to keep and how much it has earned, showing the net profit in each case. Thus the farmer is able to dispose of his poor cows and advance his herd to a higher standard of efficiency.

When the men were gathered at the Orcutt farm H. C. Coleridge, superintendent, brought out the bags of chemicals and poured them out on the 12-foot square platform that the farmers might note the color and feeling of the material. The characteristics of each were explained.

Taking quantities for four acres of corn, 200 pounds of nitrate of soda, 200 pounds of tankage, 800 pounds of acid phosphate and 200 pounds of muriate of potash were mixed on the platform just as the farmer would do it on his own farm for his personal use. This amount cost \$22.40.

For two acres of potatoes 133 pounds of nitrate of soda, 187 pounds of tankage, 714 pounds of acid phosphate and 200 pounds of muriate of potash costing \$19 were put together. The total cost of the two mixtures was \$41.40.

Movement Just Begun

The exhibition on the Orcutt farm, which includes approximately 200 acres, is the first large display of its kind ever held in New England, but it is just the beginning of a movement that is gaining headway in the New England states. Many other displays are to be conducted.

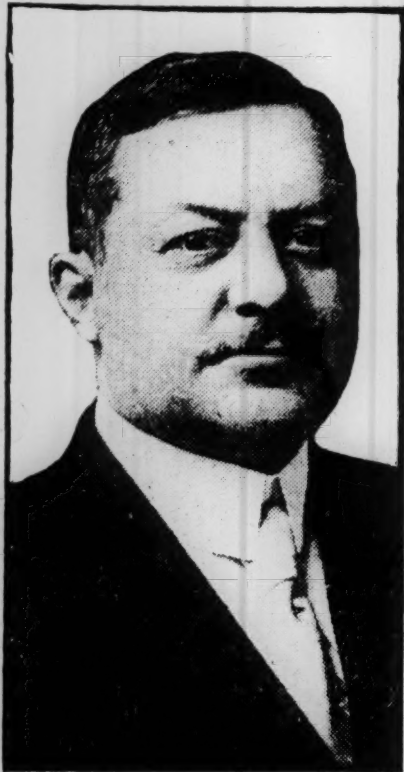
The Windsor County Farmers' Association, which includes the farmers of Chester, was organized to obtain the services of an agricultural expert to advise the members last October. The government contributed \$2400 and the association raised a like sum, while the Grain Growers' Association of Chicago gave \$1000 to cover the expense of hiring an expert for two years.

The officers of the association are Harry M. Lee, foreman of the Kennedy farm, Windsor, president; F. H. Gillingham, dealer, Woodstock, vice-president; F. W. Blanchard, farmer, Acuteville, treasurer; Archibald C. Hurd, county and rural secretary; Y. M. C. A. White River Junction, secretary; C. D. Hazen, Jr., of Hartford; Albert W. Lawrence of Springfield, and John Orcutt of Chester, farmers; Mr. Coryell qualified for his position under the civil service regulations of the department of agriculture at Washington, which is held responsible jointly with the association for the supervision and extension of the adviser's work.

BOSTON WOMAN ELECTED
WATERBURY, Conn.—The board of directors of the Waterbury Industrial School has appointed as successor for Miss Janet Arthur, whose resignation as head of the industrial school was presented some time ago, Miss Corolla M. Bond of Boston. Miss Bond will begin her new duties September 1.

ATHOL FILTER BIDS READY
ATHOL, Mass.—Filter beds at Summer-street reservoir, constructed last year at a cost of \$15,000, to filter water used by six sevenths of the people in Athol, are to be placed in commission next week, according to a statement made yesterday by Herbert L. Hapgood, chairman of the water commission.

B. D. BLAISDELL MADE LEADER OF BANK ASSOCIATION



BERTRAM D. BLAISDELL

Members of the Bank Officers Association of Boston at their annual meeting held in Ford hall Wednesday night, elected these officers: Bertram D. Blaisdell of the First National Bank, president; Arthur B. Chapin of the American Trust Company, first vice-president; Arthur P. Stone of the Commonwealth Trust Company, second vice-president; Edwin A. Stone of the Franklin Savings Bank, secretary; Robert E. Hill of the Webster & Atlas National Bank, treasurer; Norman I. Adams of the National Shawmut Bank and Arthur O. Yeames of the Suffolk Savings Bank, directors for two years; George W. Grant of the Old Colony Trust Company, trustee for three years; Waldo F. Glidden of the American Trust Company, auditor for three years; and Arthur E. Fitch of the National Union Bank, auditor for two years.

KEENE CHORUS CLUB IN FESTIVAL

KEENE, N. H.—Presenting a program of short choral works, the Keene Chorus Club, Nelson P. Coffin, conductor, opened its May festival at City hall Wednesday evening before a large audience.

The soloists taking part in the program were Mme. Lillian Blauvelt, soprano; Mme. Rosa Olitzka, contralto; and Arthur Phillips, baritone. A small orchestra of musicians of the Boston opera company and Mrs. Berdia C. Huntress, pianist, assisted.

PORTLAND TRADE TOUR IS BEGUN

PORTLAND, Me.—Fully 75 of Portland's leading business men left the Grand Trunk depot at 8:30 a. m., today for the three-day international tour. The special train was composed of three Pullman sleeping cars, one dining car, one baggage car and one vestibule coach or lounging car. They go to Canada.

MAINE PYTHIANS IN CONVENTION

PORTLAND, Me.—There was a large attendance at the opening session of the annual convention of the grand lodge, Knights of Pythias, grand domain of Maine, in Pythian hall Wednesday morning. All the grand officers were in attendance and other prominent members of the order.

CHICOPEE PASTOR RESIGNS
CHICOPEE, Mass.—The Rev. A. P. Knell, for three years pastor of the Grace Episcopal church, has sent in the resignation of his pastorate to Bishop Thomas F. Davies, and will preach his last sermon in Chicopee on June 22. Mr. Knell has accepted the rectorate of Trinity church in Brooklyn, Conn., and will assume his new duties as soon as he has concluded his work at Grace church. The appointment of a successor rests with the bishop.

GOVERNOR MAKES APPOINTMENTS
AUGUSTA, Me.—Governor Haines appointed Harry L. Cram of Portland on Tuesday to represent Maine as commissioner on uniformity of legislation in the United States. He renominated Elmer P. Spofford of Deer Isle for another term as chairman of the state board of railroad commissioners and Oliver L. Hall of Bangor, Fred A. Chandler of Addison and Fred R. Small of Dixfield as trustees of state hospitals.

TROLLEY LINE WOULD EXTEND
TEMPLETON, Mass.—The Northern Massachusetts Street Railway Company, which operates the Athol & Orange and Athol & Templeton roads, has petitioned the town of Templeton for permission to build an extension of its road to the Boston & Maine station in the town of Templeton.

SCOTTISH CLANS CONVENE
FAZEL RIVER, Mass.—The fourteenth annual convention of the grand lodge Ladies' Auxiliary, Order Scottish Clans, opened in this city yesterday, there being 92 delegates present from various cities and towns throughout New England.

MILITIA INTEREST TOO MILD

Editorial Comment on State Troops and Their Efficiency in New England

MASSACHUSETTS spends considerably more than a half million dollars a year on its militia. The other New England states are proportionately liberal. A million a year would be a conservative amount to name as the outlay by these peace-loving states for the maintenance of the military branch of their governments. Appropriation of the money is seldom if ever challenged in the Legislature and protest from the taxpayer is never heard. It is an expenditure that proceeds on general acquiescence, probably with general approval, but distinctly without a general interest finding expression in concern about what is done with the money or what are the accomplished ends. In any town supplying a militia company there will be found a group, usually a very small one, of men who are known as "friends of the company." They are quite likely to consist of past commanders of militia with the addition of a citizen or two who has an unexplained concern in the institution as a rather abnormal development of public spirit.

There is no argument to be made for neglect of interest in this public undertaking. According to all the standards of good government, the spending of a million would not only be a token of interest but should be accompanied by an intelligent concern, an active watching of the conduct of the men upon whom it is spent, a ready approval of the work of the men who carry the responsibility, a general upholding of the hands of the officers and men. But all this is ordinarily lacking. Only when the company comes out on the street on special occasion and the life and drum arouse the martial feeling, chiefly active in the small boy, is there a demonstrated public interest. The disposition to take good things for granted is in no direction more steadily shown than with reference to the volunteer militia.

Adjutant General Pearson of the Massachusetts militia has recently taken steps to draw the men of the city of Lowell into a knowledge of not an interest in the company there. He is not the first to discover the need of this connection, a need not more of the company than of the city, for the militia is a public institution if it has any excuse for being at all. He will undertake what has less conspicuously been undertaken in probably every town with a military

body in its outfit, and it is to be hoped he will have more than the usual response.

There have been interesting tides in the history of the volunteer militia in New England. It is an institution almost as ancient as the oldest town and it has never wholly lapsed. The period is hardly remembered, now, when training day was a fixed feast in the calendar of about every town, when there were numerous captains and officers of less degree and carrying their titles through life from the proud day when they were in command or officers of the line. Through making the whole undertaking more an affair of sport than of merit, the militia became farcical and the military titles went to some town characters where they were worse than a misfit, a joke. The civil war left the military impress strongly on the country and, after the respite of short duration, there came about the general forming of local companies. These were not free from the chance of the old-time fun-making and they were not seriously taken, at least not to the extent that made their recruiting easy. Quite recent years have brought a more steady and purposeful regard for the service and the states are spending with severer standards of efficiency.

Stout opponents of military training as tending to develop the war feeling regard the undertaking as a wasteful one and worse, but they are few and little heard from. The common view is that the existence of the military knowledge given by the volunteer service at home is a fine reserve for the nation, an offset to the stardling army, a provision of the highest economy. This calculation leaves out the value of the company in the happily rare instances where the public needs its protection, and it waives the question of the value of the training to the young volunteer. There is, perhaps, too ready assent to all this as making a case for the support of the state guard; if it were only more in dispute it might have stronger champions and more openly allied friends. The Lowell officer's project of getting an actual and demonstrative connection between the militia and the public will have an interest as developing a means of replacing calm consent with outright support in the home cities of other companies.

EPISCOPALIANS SAY CLERGY IS NOT BUSINESSLIKE

PORTLAND, Me.—Clergy of the Protestant Episcopal diocese of Maine were criticized by the committee on the state of the church, at the opening session of the ninety-fourth annual convention of the diocese in the Cathedral hall Wednesday.

"As clerical members of the committee we say without fear of contradiction by the laity that the average clergyman lacks the spirit of business," said the report as presented by the Rev. Frederick Crosby Lee, chairman of the committee in its report which was presented during the course of the morning session. This statement referred particularly to the failure of many of the clergy to report to the committee certain data which are essential to the work of the body.

During the morning deputies were elected to represent the diocese at the session of the general convention, the national body of the Protestant Episcopal church, which will be held in New York city in October in its triennial meeting. At that meeting one of the subjects to receive attention is that of changing the name of the church from Protestant Episcopal to the American Catholic church, also the basis of representation of the respective dioceses. At the present time the basis for all dioceses is four clergymen and four laymen, while a change may be made from this basis to representation proportionate with the number of clergy and communicants.

UTILITIES REFERENDUM IS URGED
PORTLAND, Me.—Kingsbury R. Piper of Augusta was here yesterday attending the annual convention of the grand lodge, Knights of Pythias. Mr. Piper is conducting the campaign to secure a referendum on the public utilities bill passed by the Legislature last winter. Petitions are in circulation in every county in the state, and Mr. Piper says there is no difficulty about securing signatures. The necessary 10,000 will be easily placed before the time elapses when it is necessary to file them with the secretary of state.

PLANS FOR FOURTH MATURED
WORCESTER, Mass.—Holding a meeting Wednesday night to determine methods of celebrating the Fourth of July, the committee voted to ask the city council for \$4200 to cover expenses. One of the events will be a military, historical and fraternal parade of all organizations in Worcester, the members of social, civic and state organizations, including women's clubs, taking part. Athletic contests will be conducted in various parts of the city.

MILITARY ORDERS TO MERGE
LOWELL, Mass.—At the reunion of the Richardson Light Infantry Association last night, it was voted to unite with the seventh Massachusetts Battery Association.

AMENDMENT TO MINOR BILL SOUGHT IN CONNECTICUT

HARTFORD, Conn.—When the act limiting the hours of women and minors in manufacturing and mercantile establishments and prohibiting the employment of minors under 16 years of age, after 6 o'clock in the evening, comes up in the Senate today, a determined effort will be made by Senator Miner and other members of the upper house to amend that section which relates to the employment of minors after 6 o'clock.

Senator Neebe, chairman of the committee on labor, which favorably reported this bill, will strongly oppose any change in the form of the bill, which passed the House without amendment, although four amendments were offered.

The proposed amendment, which is urged by many merchants, provides that no person under 16 years be employed in any manufacturing or mechanical establishment, after 6 o'clock, or in any mercantile establishment after 6 o'clock, on more than one day in each calendar week, except during the period from the 17th to the 25th day of December in each year. The amendment further provides that no woman or minor shall be employed in such an establishment after 10 o'clock at night.

SWEDISH GAMES EVENTS DECIDED

WORCESTER, Mass.—Arrangements for the athletic meet of Swedish national federation to be conducted at Worcester agricultural grounds in Greendale in connection with the midsummer exhibition there June 21, were made last night, when the athletic committee had its first meeting in the vestry of Gethsemane Swedish Lutheran church, Belmont street.

The committee decided that the events shall be as follows: 100, 220 and 440-yard dashes, 1 mile run, 1 mile relay team between clubs with four men to the team, running high and running broad jumps, pole vault and 16-pound shotput. There will be a tug-of-war also. It is expected contestants for this event will be two shop teams. There will be six men to each team.

TOWN MAY BAR PHONE FRANCHISES

SUTTON, Mass.—"No more franchises for the New England Telephone & Telegraph Company, in Sutton, if I can help it, for pole locations, until the company fixes the lines it has here," said S. Martin Shaw, chairman of the selectmen, Wednesday.

"The telephone company has been putting telephones on the line I am connected with, a line that is already overtaxed to the limit, and the result is that patrons have little or no service."

MAYOR'S CLUB OF BAY STATE AT SPRINGFIELD

About 30 Members of Organization of Municipal Executives Are Guests of Head of City Government There

NEW BUILDINGS SEEN

SPRINGFIELD, Mass.—About 30 mayors of Bay State cities, members of the Mayors Club of Massachusetts, were guests Wednesday at the Noyasset Club of Mayor John A. Denison.

Former Mayor C. F. Lynch of Lawrence, vice-president of the club, presided at the dinner and discussion which followed it, as former Mayor Asa T. Newhall of Lynn, the president, was unable to be present. After the dinner Mayor Denison welcomed the members and there was a short informal discussion.

After dinner the visitors set out for Springfield's new municipal group, which they inspected. The party was then taken in automobiles for a tour of the city. The route led up Main street to the North end, back and up State street to the armory grounds, out through the McKnight district and over to Forest park, through the park and down to the foot of Elm street. There a boat was waiting and on it the party was taken down to Riverside park. Upon return most of the members of the party took the 5:40 o'clock Boston & Albany east-bound train for home.

Among those who attended the meeting were: Charles A. Buckley, former mayor of Chicopee; Frank A. Rivers, mayor of Chicopee; J. Edward Barry, mayor of Cambridge; Francke W. Dickinson, former mayor of Springfield; J. A. Wallace, former mayor of Beverly; M. A. Seaton, mayor of Lawrence; William P. Hayes, former mayor of Springfield; F. A. Dodge, mayor of Beverly; Charles A. Grimmons, former mayor of Somerville; A. H. Lincolnton, former mayor of Woburn; Charles S. Taylor, mayor of Medford; George H. Fall, former mayor of Malden; George L. Richards, former mayor of Malden; Samuel E. Fletcher, former mayor of Chicopee; William F. Davis, former mayor of Woburn and William F. Davis, Jr.; Edward H. Lathrop, former mayor of Pittsfield; John J. White, mayor of Holyoke; John A. Denison, mayor of Springfield; J. J. Shaughnessy, mayor of Marlboro; E. H. Naylor, secretary of the Springfield Board of Trade; C. F. Lynch, former mayor of Lawrence and vice-president of the club; John O. Hall, mayor of Quincy and secretary of the club.

CITY WILL URGE SETTLEMENT PLAN

WATERBURY, Conn.—That the building at Chase park be converted into a settlement house for this city is a proposition which is to be urged before the board of aldermen by several people here who are working to arouse favorable sentiment for the idea. Mayor Reeves has been asked to use his good offices.

The aldermen are to be asked to appropriate money to run a settlement house and thus benefit a large number of the citizens and at the same time make Waterbury one of the first of the cities smaller than New York to boast of one. There have been girls' clubs and boys' clubs, Y. M. C. As. and gymnasiums, playgrounds for the younger children and other valuable institutions, but these have provided for only a part. A settlement house as now proposed for this city is for the moral, educational and social development of whole families.

ROAD PETITIONS EXTENSION

SPRINGFIELD, Mass.—The Northern Massachusetts Street Railway Company, which operates the Athol & Orange and Orange & Templeton roads, has recently petitioned to build an extension of its road to the Boston & Maine station in the town of Templeton. The proposed line is from the railroad in the main highway, running about an eighth of a mile to the station. There will be a public hearing in the selectmen's rooms in Baldwinville Saturday morning May 31.

GRAYS OFF FOR PHILADELPHIA

NEW HAVEN—The Grays started today on their trip to Philadelphia, where they will take part in the celebration of the hundredth anniversary of the Philadelphia State Fencibles, which begins tomorrow and ends Saturday.

RUNNING BOARD BILL URGED

HARTFORD, Conn.—A delegation of trolley men of the state was in this city Wednesday trying to have the so-called running board bill taken from the foot of the calendar in the House, where it was placed by Representative Eno, chairman of the railroad committee. The trolley workers appeared determined that this bill should be put upon its passage. The bill makes it a misdemeanor to ride on the running board of an open car.

R. I. PROGRESSIVES TO MEET
NEWPORT, R. I.—Arrangements were made at a mass meeting of Progressives last night for a two days' meeting of the party here July 2 and 3.

THE FOURTH-ATLANTIC NATIONAL BANK

All who contemplate opening new, or changing present banking relations are urged to consider the great importance of strength, and of ability to serve, that can be acquired by a bank only with long experience.

The Fourth-Atlantic National Bank, with \$18,000,000 resources, is the outgrowth of years of banking experience in the community which it serves.

THE FOURTH-ATLANTIC NATIONAL BANK

STATE STREET, CORNER KILBY, BOSTON

ILLINOIS WOMEN'S BILL FOR VOTES ADVANCED

Suffrage Measure Which Has Already Passed Senate Has Been Favorably Reported to House and Goes to Second Reading—Success by Majority Looked For

SPRINGFIELD, Ill.—The House of Representatives of this state has received a favorable report on the bill granting votes to women for all statutory offices in Illinois and has advanced it to a second reading. The measure has already passed the Senate and equal success in the House is looked for by its advocates.

To pass the act at least 77 members of the lower house will have to vote for it. Suffrage leaders are working to have enough affirmative votes so the measure will pass by a two-thirds majority of 102.

This measure provides "that all women, citizens of the United States, above the age of 21 years, having resided in the state one year, in the county 90 days and in the election district 30 days next preceding any election therein, shall be allowed to vote at such election for presidential electors, member of the state board of equalization, clerk of the appellate court, county collector, county surveyor, members of the board of assessors, members of the board of review, sanitary district trustees and for all officers of cities, villages and towns, except police magistrates, and on all questions or propositions submitted to a vote of the electors of such municipalities or other political divisions of this state. All such women may also vote for the following township officers—supervisors, town clerk, assessor, collector and highway commissioner—and may also participate and vote in all annual and special town meetings in the township in which such

election district shall be. At any such election where registration is required women shall register in the same manner as male voters."

Certain Officers Excepted

This measure if passed would give the women the right to vote on all except state officers, and to extend the franchise to include those would require a constitutional amendment. Police magistrates, which are excepted from the bill, are officers that are provided for by the state constitution.

The work of the suffrage association at Springfield is in charge of Mrs. Sherman M. Booth of Chicago, chairman of the legislative committee, and Mrs. Grace Wilbur Trout of Oak Park, who is president of the organization. Mrs. Trout, just before leaving the Chicago headquarters for Springfield, said:

"We feel most confident that the bill which the Senate passed will be passed by the lower house and that within a short time the women of Illinois will have the right of 'municipal' suffrage, which will include the right to vote for the presidential electors, though not the constitutional state officers."

"A great deal of credit for the present favorable conditions is due to Mrs. Booth. We have been very pleasantly surprised at the change of attitude of the men of the state and the Legislature towards equal suffrage that has taken place in the last year or so. We have seen the fruit of using reason and courtesy, based upon the right of our position."

CONNECTICUT ACT FOR ARMORY FUND GOES TO HOUSE

HARTFORD, Conn.—Senators passed the bill containing appropriations for state armories for local national guard contingents Wednesday afternoon, despite the protests of Senator McDonough, the Democratic floor leader, and Senator Johnson of Hartford and one or two others. This was the second time that the subject has taken the lengthy attention of the Senate, for like the national tariff bill, the armory appropriation bill is a local issue. This one carries appropriations of \$175,000 for site and armory in Waterbury, \$125,000 for a site in New Haven, \$12,000 for a site in Bristol, \$60,000 for both in Middletown, \$50,000 for both in Manchester and \$35,000 to help out on the troop B cavalry armory just over the line in West Hartford.

The first two items were generally favored, though opposed by Senator Johnson on the ground that this is no time, when the state faces so large a deficit, to make appropriations of this character. Senator McDonough voted for them, but he contested the others with which he claimed the bill had been loaded on the principle of a vote-getting combination. There were but two or three votes against any single proposition in the bill, despite the oratory of Senator McDonough and the measure was sent along to the House.

THIRD PARTY SLATE FOR NEW HAVEN

NEW HAVEN—That the intention of the Progressive party this fall is not to confine itself to endorsing the best candidates put up by the Democrats and Republicans, but that it will put a ticket in the field, was announced by Vandell Henderson yesterday in a formal statement.

POLICEWOMEN TO BE ADDED
SAN FRANCISCO—Of 25 additional police officers to be appointed here three will be women. The supervisors announced that the force of women will be increased as rapidly as conditions warrant.

MANY A BOY AND GIRL HAS LEARNED SELF RELIANCE AND MANY ANOTHER LESSON AT A

SUMMER CAMP

The democratic association with other boys and girls—the thoughtful consideration for others—the friendships formed all mean much in developing the character of your boy or girl. "Send your son to school and the boys will educate him." In answering the question "Which Camp?"—the Monitor can do a valued service for you.

Your inquiry for information directed to the Monitor and stating your requirements may be the means of your selecting just the camp.

station. To close estate, \$10,500.
ALEXANDER EAGLES, MADISON, N. J.

Mothers' Congress Closes Sessions

MUNICIPAL EXHIBIT BRINGS OUT SANTA CRUZ CIVIC ENTERPRISE

Every Department of City Government Represented in Project Planned by Club Women and Made Success by Organizations

LIKE 'SCHOOL OF IDEAS'

SANTA CRUZ, Cal.—The recent municipal exhibit here added one more to the lengthy list of enterprises for civic betterment in which woman has led the way to success.

The exhibit originated with Mrs. Jerome B. Thomas, chairman of the civic section of the Saturday Afternoon Club, the leading woman's club of the town, under whose direction the club women planned every detail, until every one was at work, from clubs, societies, Y. M. C. A., and press, to musical organizations, artists, and flower lovers; while the naval militia lent their armory and willing hands. Each exhibit was in charge of man or woman eager to explain; members of the Saturday Afternoon Club served as official guides; and the invitation to "ask questions" was gladly accepted. Not only were the present accomplishments, needs and hopes of the community shown, but in spoken as well as written words, the faithful work of the past was remembered.

Keynote of Enterprise

Mayor Stone struck the keynote of the whole enterprise when he said, "This is not a show, it is a school of ideas." That the public appreciated the school was shown by the attendance, which grew daily, and aggregated almost one and one half times the population of the city. Every department of the city government was represented. Well worded and illustrated placards were used largely to "point the moral and adorn the tale" of municipal betterment, past and future. Some had asked doubtfully, what of interest some departments could show. When they had viewed the construction and working of a modern sewer, from the complete section installed—then turned to the meter relentlessly indicating the waste of water and money from a leaking faucet—they were only eager to ask questions of another kind.

Open confession of municipal shortcomings was made none the less telling by a humorous turn. While citizens smiled ruefully over the picture entitled "Bump the Bumps," they appreciated more the many well paved thoroughfares, and viewed with increased interest the fine exhibits of local resources and products for good street construction, and had their municipal pride restored by learning that theirs is the best lighted city in California, aside from the largest communities.

Public Schools Advanced

The public schools made a fine showing of advance in methods and accomplishment, often so quietly carried on as to escape general notice. From now on many more will doubtless remember the hearty announcement, "The latch string is always out at the high school for you." Classes in sewing, cooking, wireless telegraphy and carpentry were at work; the exhibit of the school farm will go far to insure the attainment of its aim to serve as local experimental station.

A wealth of the choicest bloom of a Californian April fittingly framed the long and honorable records of the improvement society. For a quarter of a century no good movement has asked its help in vain, and of very many it has been the originator and support. In street improvement, in library work, in beautifying waste places; for roads, for funds for public enterprises, it has led the way. One of its most notable undertakings was the art and loan exhibit in the Carnegie building, before the formal opening, through which most substantial aid was given to the furnishing of the new building. Artistic and curious possessions were willingly loaned; a well arranged and quite remarkable collection was the result.

Improvement Society

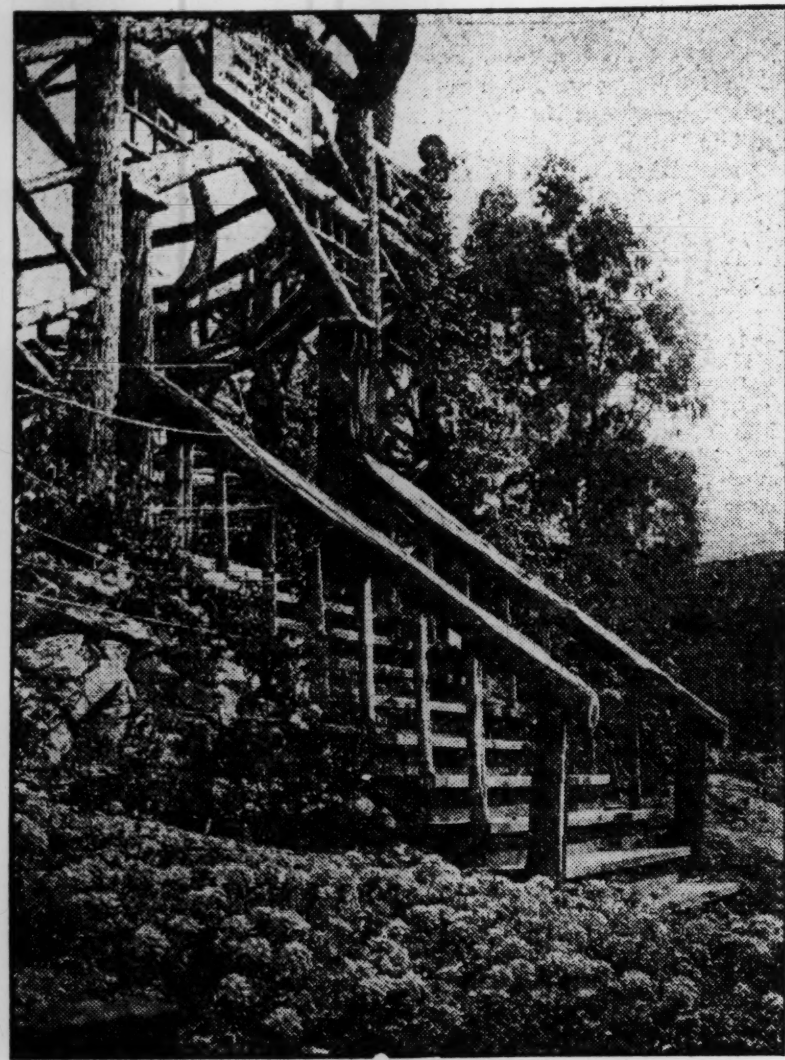
The Seabright Improvement Society always has filled a large place in the life of that picturesque suburb. It owns a hall for social purposes; maintained an independent library for years, and has provided the cozy building and lot on which it stands, now conducted by the city as a branch library. Street lighting, a much needed foot bridge, and many an achievement that might have daunted a much larger community, are credited to this society. The Decorative Art Society and Woman's Exchange told of good service in helping hundreds of women to help themselves. Recently housed in a model building of its own, it is the first woman's exchange to own its home.

Space allotted to parks and playgrounds was used to advantage; showing what Santa Cruz has and does, and what can be done with the support of still further enlightened public opinion—the opinion that is learning, amongst other things, the true value of Jose Vicente de Laveaga's gift to the city, of over 500 acres, in wonderful variety of landscape and beauty.

Other Activities Helped

Delightful folk dancing by groups of girls daily was just one of the good arguments for more adequate playgrounds. Many practical hints struck a responsive chord—"Help to save the trees along the river"; "In replanting follow nature's

DETAIL IN OUTDOOR IMPROVEMENT



Rose pergola in de Laveaga park, Santa Cruz, built of the natural redwood



Portion of municipal exhibit in armory at Santa Cruz, undertaking that drew many people to that city

lead." The record of work for civic betterment of the Saturday Afternoon Club itself is noteworthy; it includes the introduction of cooking into the schools, encouragement of home gardening by the children, beautifying of schoolrooms, advocacy of a juvenile court and censorship of motion picture shows. A unique tribute to the generous donor of de Laveaga park, in the form of a rose pergola, stands in the park today, as the result of the enthusiastic work of the civic department.

All that was shown at the municipal exhibit had interest and value, but, to the thoughtful observer, the most valuable exhibit of all was the one not seen—the complete harmony of thought and purpose that made it possible. Its real

success will be seen—when the ideas implanted there are bearing fruit in a better citizenship, making of Santa Cruz an even better city wherein to dwell.

MILL COMPANY ADDS FEATURES

FLORENCE, Ore.—While cutting 150,000 feet of lumber a day the Tidewater Mill Company is adding to its plant. One of the latest features to be added is shower baths for the use of the employees and a coil for heating the water.

SEWERAGE SYSTEM IS ACCEPTED

LAKE CHARLES, La.—The sewerage board has accepted the new sewerage system, which cost \$200,000. The board authorized connections to be made after May 1.

WINTER SCENE IN SAN DIEGO, CAL.



(Photo by Lee N. Passmore)

SAN DIEGO, Cal.—This city is awakening to its opportunities and is building hotels and apartment houses to accommodate the tourists who come from the North in the winter months and from the South in the summer. Coronado hotel attained to worldwide note while the city in which it nestled was scarcely known. The U. S. Grant hotel is one of the results of this awakening. The above view is from a photograph made on a winter day, the accompaniments of which are playing fountains, blooming plants and singing birds. It is of the Plaza, showing a busy street scene and the U. S. Grant hotel and Union building.

Delegates Leave City for Home. One Party Going to New Hampshire for Purpose of Organizing a Branch There

MASS MEETING HELD

Many of the delegates to the national congress of mothers and parent-teacher associations, which has just concluded in Boston, leave today for their homes. One party, including Mrs. Frederic Schoff, national president; Mrs. Orville T. Bright of Chicago, Mrs. Walter Leroy Smith of Malden, Mrs. Milton P. Higgins of Worcester and Mrs. Arthur A. Birney of Washington will take automobiles for Laconia, N. H.

Tomorrow the party will go to Manchester, N. H., to organize a branch in that state of the national congress of mothers.

The final session of the congress was held in the Copley-Plaza last evening. It was a mass meeting for teachers and parents and about 1000 were present.

Mrs. E. Carlisle Ripley, assistant superintendent of schools, presided. Mrs. Ripley introduced Mrs. Schoff of Philadelphia, who spoke on "The Wayward Child in School."

She urged the teachers to help adapt the school to the needs of the children. She described the aid which parents are giving the teachers in Philadelphia through the Mothers and Parent-Teachers Association. The work of the association, she said, is the education of parents so that they can work with the teachers.

Mrs. Smith discussed methods of organizing associations and Mrs. Bright, wife of the assistant superintendent of schools in Chicago, spoke on "Suitable Programs for Parent-Teacher Associations." She advocated the common methods for common problems.

After the addresses Mrs. Ripley introduced several delegates for one-minute talks. She called upon Mrs. George K. Johnson of Philadelphia, president of the Pennsylvania branch; Mrs. Higgins, Massachusetts president; Mrs. Howard W. Lippincott of Philadelphia, chairman of the magazine committee, and Mrs. Edwin R. Weeks of Kansas City, fourth vice president of the association.

STORE NEWS

Frank Jackson for several years at the head of the interior decorating department of the Jordan Marsh Company has resigned his position and will return to his former home in England.

A report of the library committee of the Filene Cooperative Association shows an increase of 30 per cent in the number of volumes during the year. The library contains at the present time 880 books. Many of the best magazines of the day as well as the daily papers of the city are found in the racks. During the year approximately 4000 books have been loaned to the employees.

Miss Margaret A. Conway, buyer of furs for the Magrane Houston Company and buyer of wash dresses during the summer, has added to her present duties the charge of the costume department. She succeeds Miss Blanche Patterson, who as previously stated resigned and has given up business.

Boston buyers who are in New York include Mrs. William H. F. Francis and F. H. Bell of the R. H. White Company, Thomas O'Donnell and F. A. Burdick of the Jordan Marsh Company, Charles Magrane of the Magrane Houston Company, and Ernest W. Dempsey of the Gilchrist Company.

MR. SALOMON HONOR GUEST

NEW YORK—At a dinner to be given Saturday evening at the Waldorf-Astoria Sidney Salomon will be the guest of honor. He will retire on June 15 from the Fourteenth street store and will become general merchandise manager for Siegel Cooper & Co., of Chicago, succeeding Jacob J. Blumenfeld who has gone to Milwaukee. Leo A. Price of Rothenberg & Co., will assume the management of the Fourteenth street store which has been consolidated with the business of Rothenberg & Co. Prior to his connection with the Fourteenth street store five years ago, Mr. Salomon was merchandise manager for the Simpson Crawford Company, of this city and Schlesinger & Meyer and Carson, Pirie Scott & Co. of Chicago.

OYSTER BEDS TO BE INVESTIGATED

NEW YORK—Dr. Carl L. Alsberg, chief of the bureau of chemistry, in an address Wednesday night, before the annual convention of the Oyster Growers and Dealers Association of North America, said oyster beds from Cape Cod to Texas are about to be investigated by the department of agriculture.

When polluted beds have been located the department will bar their product from interstate commerce, and, through publicity, aid state and municipal authorities in preventing local sales.

FIFTEEN JAPANESE NATURALIZE

SAN FRANCISCO—Of 50 Japanese natives of Honolulu and eligible to American citizenship, only 15 have availed themselves of the opportunity according to the statement of Gilbert D. Metzger, a Honolulu contractor.

Every Argument Is a Smasher for Goodrich Tires

Best in the Long Run

Goodrich Tires are an advantage to any car they are on.

The makers of practically half the entire 1913 output of automobiles realized this when they bought Goodrich Tires to equip the cars they are making. You can get Goodrich Tires put on any car you buy or own if you specify them. Goodrich service comprehends so much more than the mere making of tires that you should familiarize yourself with it.

Goodrich tire users and dealers find Goodrich service stations always ready to co-operate with them.

A Goodrich Route Book, mapping and detailing the tour you plan, will be sent you free—whether you use Goodrich Tires or not.

The Goodrich folders telling how to avoid the common tire injuries will be sent you free, without regard to the tires you use.

Goodrich service in its broadest sense is for the betterment of motoring.

But it is the service that Goodrich Tires themselves give their users which emphasizes the fact that Goodrich Tires are best in the long run.

There never has been a "bad year" with Goodrich Tires. One reason is that there are forty-three years of rubber experience in every one of them. Your dealer will supply you with the Goodrich Tire you need.

The Goodrich principle of unit molding was a development of our twenty-seven years of experience in rubber manufacturing preceding our making of the first American clincher tire—sixteen years ago.

That principle has never needed changing. All Goodrich Tires are made by our unit molded method. Whatever style of Goodrich Tire is best suited for your needs it's the same kind and quality as all other Goodrich Tires. Each Goodrich Tire is molded into a unit. Body and tread are one. The thick, tough tread, being of the tire and not merely put on it, naturally does not slip or peel.

The extra sidestrips of pure rubber reinforce the Goodrich Tire where the strain comes and eliminate the chance of rim injuries.

The whole tire wears uniformly. There are no weak spots or dead places because of over-vulcanizing which cooks the life out of rubber.

Unit-molding—the Goodrich single vulcanization—takes that possibility away.

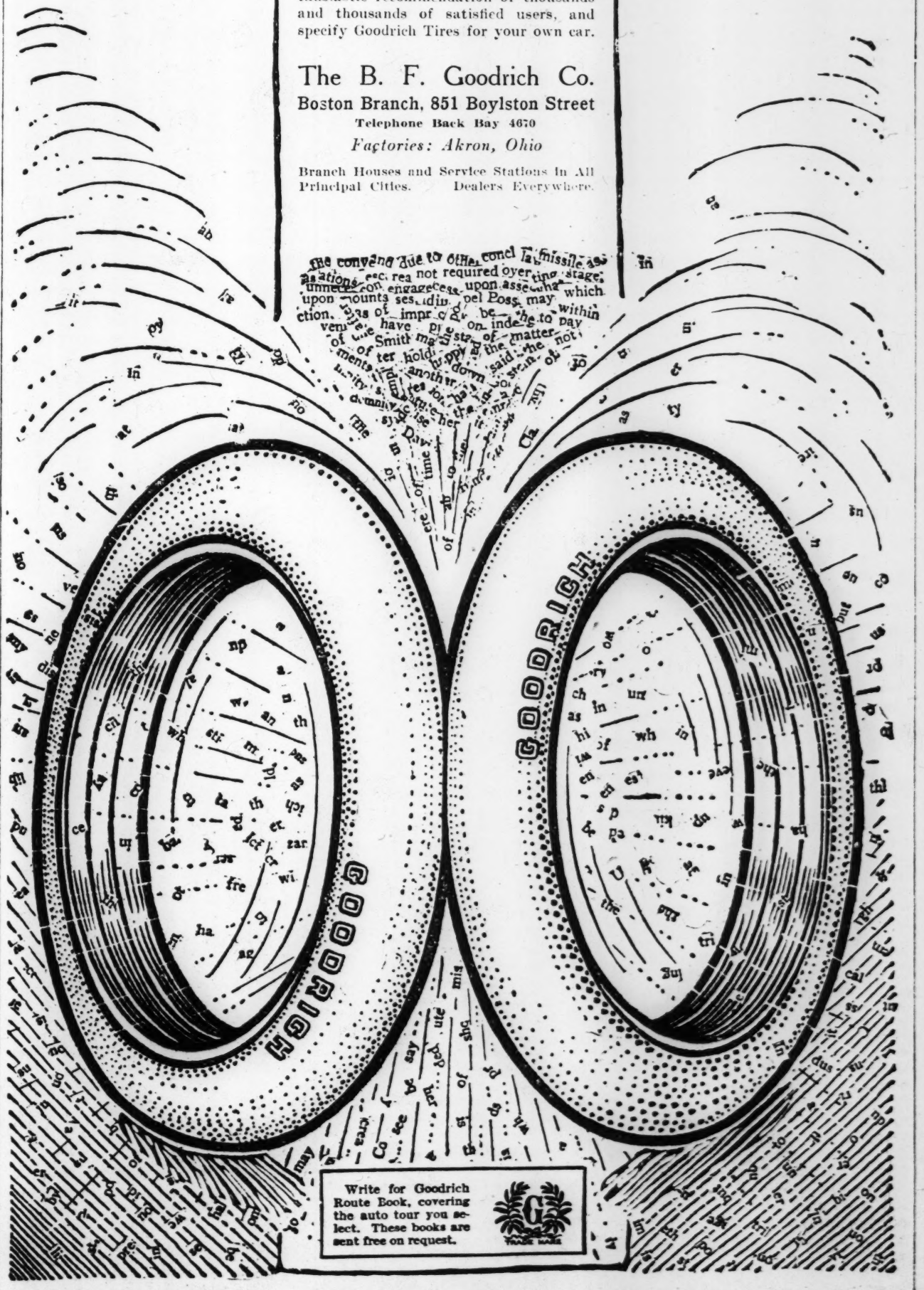
Fortify your own judgment with that of the makers of so many of the oldest and best known cars, as well as the enthusiastic recommendation of thousands and thousands of satisfied users, and specify Goodrich Tires for your own car.

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Bulgo-Turkish Treaty Is Plan if the Allies Delay, Says Expert

Unless Servia and Greece Sign Preliminary Peace Compact Bulgaria Will Act Alone, Is Dr. Daneff's Word to Allies

PEACE INSISTED ON

M. Angelov, Consul-General From Sofia, Informs Monitor's Representative That War Tension Must Be Relieved

SPECIAL CABLE TO THE MONITOR FROM THE EUROPEAN BUREAU

LONDON—In the temporary absence of Dr. Daneff an interview was accorded to the representative of the Monitor yesterday, by Monsieur Angelov, consul general of Bulgaria and private secretary to Dr. Daneff. The allies, he explained, had sent their representatives to London at the request of the great powers and these representatives on arriving had expected to find the preliminary treaty signed.

The Bulgarian envoys found to their surprise on arrival that the treaty was still unsigned, with the result that Dr. Daneff had announced that until it was signed it was impossible for him to begin to discuss the details of the final treaty.

He had in fact intimated to the other representatives of the allies that the preliminary treaty must be signed within the next few days.

In the event of the other allies proving recalcitrant, the great powers, he declared, would have to insist on Greece and Servia appending their signatures. If they declined, then Bulgaria and Turkey would come to terms between themselves, with the result that the Turkish army could be disbanded and the Bulgarian army freed from the trenches at Thessalonika.

For 60 days, that is, ever since the storming of Adrianople, when the Bulgarian guns and troops were sent forward with the intention of storming Thessalonika and entering Constantinople, the Bulgarian and Turkish forces had faced one another at Thessalonika.

It was at the request of the great powers that Bulgaria had stopped her advance, and the enormous cost to herself and Turkey of maintaining their armies at Thessalonika just because Greece and Servia declined to sign the preliminary treaty until they received assurances respecting the delimitation of their frontiers could no longer be permitted.

Greece, he continued, wished for assurances as to the southern boundary of Albania and the Aegean islands, Servia respecting her new Macedonian frontier. But it was Bulgaria who had borne the brunt of the fighting, who had done what might be termed the spadework, and it was utterly unreasonable of Greece and Servia to delay signing the preliminary treaty.

Bulgaria had no objection whatever to the embodiment of the modifications desired by Greece and Servia, but the great powers had declared that the decision in this case rested with them, and this being so Bulgaria could not be expected to continue the enormous expense of a state of war whilst Greece and Servia were settling their demands with the great powers.

In reply to the question whether the Bulgarian government had been surprised by the success of their troops, M. Angelov answered "Not at all. For years," he explained, "Bulgaria had been making the necessary preparations, and as a matter of fact the military authorities knew when war broke out that within four or five weeks they could be in Constantinople."

Replying to another question as to whether the Turks would accept the advice of Field Marshal Von der Goltz and create Constantinople a place of arms while fixing their capital at Aleppo or Damascus, M. Angelov answered that he had no doubt Constantinople would continue as the capital.

"You see," he said, "it is an old city and has been a Turkish city for 500 years. But these are side issues. The important point is that the preliminary treaty should be signed at once in order that the Turks and the allies might proceed to the consideration of the final treaty, which would be called the treaty of London, and which would require the careful examination of numerous details such as railways, commerce and capitulations."

M. Angelov was not anxious to dwell on the differences between Bulgaria and Servia but it was evident from his remarks that the idea of the Servian Radicals of a new Slav kingdom in the Balkans does not appeal to Bulgaria.

"Bulgaria for Bulgarians and Servia for Servians" was in his opinion the formula which all Bulgaria would adopt but this would not release Servia in any way from abiding by the terms of the treaty made previous to the war.

There is, he continued, of course, a disputed zone about Kumanovo, but this question will have to be settled by the Czar, who has been asked to be arbiter. As for Servia, he went on, you know her troops are as far south as Monastir and Lake Ochrida, but she must eventually withdraw from here. The treaty remains and the terms of it must be complied with.

The characteristics of the two peoples, M. Angelov remarked, returning to the question of the great Slav power in the Balkans, are very marked. The Servians are gay and more excitable but they are by no means so energetic or so rich as the Bulgarians. "Look at the two countries," he said. "Thirty years ago Sofia was a mere village; today it is a prosperous and magnificent city whilst

PORTO RICO ASKS U. S. FOR TARIFF ON ITS PRODUCTS

If Efficient Protection of the Island's Principal Industries Is Not Granted Party of Envoys Ask Members of Congress to Give Them Economic Independence

WASHINGTON—Porto Rico's case with reference to the Underwood tariff bill was presented today to the President and to Congress by a delegation representing the economic interests of Porto Rico, in a formal statement of the effect they say the provisions of the bill will have on their industries.

The Porto Rico delegates presented their case to the Senate finance committee's sub-committee on insular affairs, including Senator John Sharp Williams, chairman, and Senators Smoot and Gore. Don Jose de Diego was spokesman, and was followed by Martin Travieso, Jr., who is a graduate of Cornell University.

The committee assured them that this document, together with all others presented by Tuesday, would be printed and would receive careful consideration. The delegates feel that while they have been received courteously by the President and Congress, their case is not being considered with enough seriousness.

They say they expect to leave Saturday for Porto Rico, feeling that the Democratic administration is inclined to sacrifice the interests of Porto Rico for political capital.

The statement is concluded by six formal petitions, the first praying for retention of a tariff on sugar, the second for a tariff on fruits, the third for protection of Porto Rican coffee in treaties with foreign nations, the fourth asking that articles of general consumption in Porto Rico be placed on the free list, the fifth praying that all Porto Rican ports be declared free ports for the importation of all classes of merchandise free of duty, and sixth making the startling request for the economic independence of Porto Rico in case the island shall remain without efficient protection of its principal products.

In this last petition they say: "As a last request we ask that we be granted authority to make our own custom laws, to establish commercial alliances with other nations and to seek, wherever they may be obtained, the advantages that the United States cannot give us. The very peculiar situation of Porto Rico, in that it does not form a part of the United States, leaves the government with full constitutional authority to permit our government to protect itself when no one else can, should or desires to protect it. We respectfully submit these matters to your consideration and con-

Belgrade, which is considerably older, cannot be compared with it in any way."

Discussing the final question of the future relations between Bulgaria and Turkey, M. Angelov insisted that, once the treaty of London was signed, all feeling would disappear, Bulgaria and Turkey would become the best of friends for the simple reason that so many of their interests were in common.

DAYTON RAISING \$2,000,000 FUND FOR PROTECTION

DAYTON, O.—The project of raising the \$2,000,000 flood-prevention fund has started.

Twenty-five district captains, each having a team of at least 10 solicitors, make up the field force, while the special committee of 25 members solicits the special list of 300 larger property holders; the factory committee of 40 solicitors officers and employees of the 40 larger manufacturing plants in the city, and the public utilities committee of 10 canvassers for subscriptions the public service corporations operating in Dayton. The total number of workers is more than 350.

One gift of \$120,000 has been received from the heirs of the Schantz estate.

SECRETARY LANE NOT TO INTERFERE

WASHINGTON—Secretary Lane announced today his policy with regard to appointments in Alaska in a letter addressed to a resident of the territory, who seeks an important position.

"As you know," said the secretary in his letter, "the position referred to by you is under the Governor, with whom I will in no way interfere as to his appointments. I appreciate very much your kind expressions with regard to my appointment, but the Governor of Alaska should be an independent citizen not dictated to from Washington."

NAVY ACADEMY BILL INDORSED

WASHINGTON—Senator Tillman's bill allowing the secretary of the navy to assign graduates from the naval academy to the lowest commissioned grades on the marine corps or staff corps of the navy was ordered favorably reported Wednesday at a meeting of the Senate naval affairs committee. The bill would also nullify the act of 1903 reducing the allotment at the academy of each congressman from two to one and would give each the former number until June 30.

NEW STAMP BOOKS APPROVED

WASHINGTON—Designs for two new stamp books, one to contain 96 one cent stamps and the other 24 one cent and 24 two cent stamps, were approved Wednesday by the postoffice department.

side in God, your sense of justice and our own rights."

The statement and petition is dated May 17, 1913, and signed by Jose de Diego, speaker of the House of Delegates of Porto Rico, chairman; Martin Travieso, Jr., president of the executive council of Porto Rico, vice-chairman; Antonio R. Barcelo, president of the Porto Rico Association; Carlos Cabrera and Hector H. Scoville.

Free sugar is the feature of the tariff bill to which they principally object. They say that conditions in Porto Rico for raising sugar are not so favorable as they are in Cuba, but that sugar is the only commodity that can be produced on the island to the extent of becoming a great industry. The industry has become great, they say, and has been enabled by the protective tariff to compete with the Cuban sugar, but that if the tariff is removed the millions of dollars of capital invested in the business on the island will become useless and Porto Rico will lapse back to the semi-wilderness state it was in before it became a possession of the United States.

Mission Explained

In the preamble of their statement the delegates explain their mission in part as follows:

"We are a delegation from Porto Rico, created by a joint resolution approved at the last session of our Legislature, and are charged with the duty of presenting to our national authorities the economic problems of Porto Rico, as affected by the bill to reduce tariff duties and to provide revenue for the government."

"We are here, not to represent and defend any private interests, but to represent and defend the general interests of Porto Rico. We would have no interest in the ruin or prosperity of the corporations and individuals that are engaged in the manufacture of sugar, or in any other private business were it not for the fact that the welfare and prosperity of our island, and the realization of our highest ideals, are seriously jeopardized by H. R. 3321, now pending before the Senate, and which contains several provisions affecting the life, happiness and prosperity of the Porto Rican people."

"We are voicing the sentiments of the House of Delegates of Porto Rico, the

VOCATIONAL WORK IN THREE STATES TO BE DISCUSSED

Dr. David Snedden, C. R. Allen and R. W. Stimpson, officials of the state board of education, leave tomorrow night for New York city, where they will confer Saturday, Sunday and Monday with education commissioners from the states of New York, Pennsylvania and Indiana, and also C. A. Prosser, secretary of the National Society for the Promotion of Industrial Education. Conferences will be held at the headquarters of the society, 105 East Twenty-second street.

The states of Indiana and Pennsylvania have recently passed laws for vocational education in these states, modeled after the Massachusetts law, while New York has recently revised its laws on vocational training.

Plans are being made to start vocational schools in the three states mentioned in the fall, and this conference, which is the first of a number to be held, is of great importance as laying the foundation for vocational training in New York, Pennsylvania and Indiana.

FILIPINO WOMEN'S NEEDLEWORK IS RIVAL OF SWISS

Deft fingers of Filipino women embroider artistic and intricate patterns in the school of household industries, equaling the finest embroideries of France and Switzerland, says the Manila Times.

One effective design is the "Gumamela" flower, known as the drooping hibiscus, which with its seed stitching is admirably suited for dress patterns.

Another original design is the "sambaguita," a star flower recalling in outline the small daisy. The trunk and berries of the papaya tree and the numberless forms of butterflies and dragon flies are also used effectively, the specimens being furnished by the bureau of science. The embroidery in relief on the pina cloth adapts itself to dress and waist patterns and luncheon sets.

FIFTEEN CLASSES FOR HORSE SHOW

Fifteen classes are scheduled to be judged tomorrow morning at the opening session of the open-air horse show at the Country Club, Brookline. The novice hunters in class 39 are the first on the program. This is to be followed by novice harness and novice saddle classes. Ponies in harness and pairs of saddle horses are next. The opening was postponed from this afternoon until tomorrow.

only body elected by the vote of our people; of the local political parties; of the labor organizations, and all the people of our island, who, at a public hearing held by our delegation in the city of San Juan, decided by unanimous vote to oppose the passage of H. R. 3321, with reference to those provisions which will affect the economic interests of Porto Rico.

"Our desire is to show, not that certain industries will be destroyed, but that our progress of 10 years in public education, in the building of new roads for our commerce, and in the sanitation of the island will be destroyed and we will become the poorest and most unfortunate people in America."

Commenting upon the development of industry on the island the delegates say that if the Underwood bill becomes law Porto Rico will be worse off than before the United States took over the possession in 1898, because the principal products of the island will be on the free list, while the commodities used on the island will be under protective tariff. They are at the mercy of the United States, they say, and the United States must preserve their industries or else give them their economic independence.

"If you cannot do justice to us within the provisions of your revenue laws," reads a part of the statement, "you must do us justice even outside of said laws. If your tariff cannot afford us any protection, then grant us our economic independence and allow us to seek our own protection in the rest of the world. But if you do not do either of the two things, misfortune must affect the sentiments of our people and the ties of union between your country and ours will be weakened, contrary to the interest and high ideal of the United States, in its relation with the rest of America."

Gradual Reduction Asked

In the petition for retention of a tariff on sugar it is asked that if reduction of the duty on 96 degree test sugar is regarded as absolutely necessary, the said reduction be made gradually, down to the minimum limit of one cent per pound, which shall remain as the permanent duty on sugar. This they say they could stand if the provision for free sugar in three years is eliminated. They also ask that a reduced tariff shall not go into effect for 60 days, so as to avoid serious losses in the sale of the present crop.

In asking that coffee be regarded among the favored products in reciprocity agreements, the statement says that coffee was put on the free list when it was not an American product, as it has become by Porto Rico becoming occupied by the United States.

ARMOR PLATE BIDS CALLED FARCE BY NAVY SECRETARY

Mr. Daniels Blames Department for Division of Contracts Among the Competing Firms

WASHINGTON—In a statement following his announcement of his intention to submit a plan for a government armor plant, Secretary of the Navy Daniels declared Wednesday that the policy of the navy department in dividing plate contracts among all bidders at the lowest figure offered "makes all pretense of competitive bidding to get the lowest market prices a farce that cannot possibly deceive any one acquainted with the facts."

How contracts for armor for the new battleship Pennsylvania were let by Secretary Meyer last March was told in detail in the statement. Three steel companies submitted virtually identical bids and the contracts were divided among them.

"If we are going to subsidize the Carnegie, Midvale and Bethlehem companies," said Secretary Daniels, "so as to have the advantage of their armor plants in time of war, then let us do so honestly and in man fashion by statute, without concealment or attempt at hypocritical evasion of the intent of Congress to force competition and to award contracts to the lowest bidder."

"If we are, on the other hand, going to honestly award our contracts to the lowest bidder, let us do so. The effect will be possibly to encourage real competition among the companies, provided always that the present contention of the department of justice that the steel companies are a combination is disproved by the evidence."

A bill will be introduced in the Senate today by Mr. Ashurst of Arizona to appropriate \$1,600,000 for the construction of a plant to manufacture armor plate for vessels of the navy.

CAMPAIGN AGAINST TAMMANY PLAN

NEW YORK—The citizens' municipal committee, which is arranging for a fusion campaign against Tammany this fall, met in the Fifth Avenue building Wednesday and discussed its plan. A statement was issued setting forth the necessity for nominating a non-partisan ticket for municipal offices. There was no talk about candidates. The statement says that the crisis in the police department alone makes a citizens' movement imperative.

Six Requests Made by Delegates From Island Possession Who Present Formal Statement to President of the Effect Underwood Measure Will Have on Industries

has become by Porto Rico becoming occupied by the United States.

Request is made that the free list be extended to include rice, codfish, wheat, beans, lima beans, olive oils, butter, cotton and woolen goods, jute bags, utensils made of iron, glass, earthenware, chinaware, farming implements, machinery and other products of general use to the island, to compensate by reducing the cost of living.

The purpose of asking that all Porto Rican ports be made free ports is given. Holland, Great Britain, Denmark and France, they say, are preparing their West Indian possessions for the great mercantile traffic that the opening of the Panama canal will stimulate, and have set aside large sums of money for the building of drydocks, piers, arsenals, coaling stations and other conveniences for stopping places of vessels. The United States government, they say, has done nothing along this line in Porto Rico, and the declaration of Porto Rican ports as free ports would be of great advantage to intercoastal commerce and would aid in the solution of the economic problems.

Reviewing the development of industry on the island the statement says that in 1900, two years after the occupation of the island by the American army, Porto Rico was passing through a serious crisis, produced by three causes: The loss of advantages granted coffee in Spanish and foreign markets following change of sovereignty, and the application to Porto Rico of the American tariff without securing the American market as a substitute for the lost markets; a reduction of 40 per cent in the circulating medium owing to the difference in the exchange of the local money for American money; and a serious storm. When free trade was established between the United States and the island in 1902 the island began to prosper.

As a compensation for loss of the coffee advantages, the free trade arrangement gave Porto Rico entry to the United States sugar market and protection against outside sugar and fruits. From 1902 to 1912 the area of sugar cultivation was trebled from 82,678 acres to 209,378 acres, and the value of crops increased sixfold, from \$4,715,611 to \$31,544,063. Millions of dollars have been put into sugar cultivation in irrigation systems, fertilizing and installing machinery. It is estimated as not less than \$25,000,000, while the government

has guaranteed a loan of \$3,000,000 for an irrigation system in the eastern and southern parts of the island, to be paid by the sugar raisers benefited. The development of the sugar industry, they say, has stimulated all other industry, and the success of all other industry depends upon sugar.

In 1912, it is pointed out, Porto Rico imported \$40,000,000 worth of goods, and 63 per cent of the exports to the United States consisted of sugar, only 248,911 pounds of coffee being exported to this country, valued at about \$36,000.

Porto Rico is said to be one of the most densely populated countries of the world, having, in 1910, 1,108,012 people on 3,608 square miles, or an average of 307 persons to the square mile. In sugar factories 78,000 people are employed, and in the cultivation of fruits 60,000. Figuring five persons to a family, 390,000 persons depend upon the sugar industry alone. Wages have advanced from 21 to 30 cents per day in 1901 to from 60 to 70 cents a day in 1912, some now getting as high as \$2 per day. The present average cited is 70 to 80 cents a day.

Land values have advanced from \$30 an acre prior to American occupation, to \$200 per acre now, it is said. The assessed valuation has increased in 10 years from \$96,020,769 to \$179,272,023. Schools have shown great advancement, the number increasing from 833 to 2838 and the average attendance from 29,457 to 102,612 in 10 years. It is estimated that the attendance now is 145,000. Good roads have shown development on the island in a decade, there being only 284 kilometers in 1898 and 1069 at last reports. It is planned to spend \$1,000,000 a year on roads if the prosperity of the island continues.

The reason for inability to exist with free sugar is explained in the cost of production. It is said that Porto Rican sugar costs about \$3 a hundredweight to deliver in New York, and that the present price is \$3.50 with the duty. With the duty removed the cost would be greater than the price secured, it is cited. The reasons advanced for inability to compete with Cuba and Santo Domingo are that Porto Rican land is almost exhausted, because it will raise only sugar; Porto Rico will grow only two crops a year, while Cuba can raise eight to twelve; cost of production is cheaper in the other countries, and they can buy supplies in the world's markets unhindered by tariff.

DISTRIBUTION BY FLOWER MISSION BEGINS ON JUNE 3

Benevolent Fraternity Fruit and Flower Mission will open its season June 3, continuing throughout the summer on Tuesdays at Parker Memorial, South End, and on Fridays at Bulfinch Place church, West End, from 9:30 to 10 o'clock.

Through July and August a few volunteer workers will devote time on these days to the making of calls for the distribution of fruits, flowers or potted plants. The work is carried on under a committee composed of William P. Fowler (treasurer), Mrs. Charles E. Lincoln and Mrs. Robert G. Shaw.

MICA HAS WIDE COMMERCIAL USE

WASHINGTON—Large quantities of scrap mica—small sheets and the waste from the manufacture of sheet mica—are ground for different uses, among which are the decoration of wall paper and the manufacture of lubricants, fancy paints and molded mica for electrical insulation, according to the United States geological survey.

Ground mica applied to wall paper gives a silvery luster. When mixed with grease or oils finely ground mica forms an excellent lubricant for axles and other bearings. Mixed with shellac or special compositions, ground mica is molded into desired forms and is used in insulators for trolley wires. Ground mica for electrical insulation must be free from metallic minerals. Mica used for lubrication should be free from gritty matter. For wall paper and brocade paints a ground mica with a high luster is required, and such luster is best

obtained by using a clean, light-colored mica and grinding it under water. Coarsely ground or "bran" mica is used in increasing quantities to coat the surface of composition roofing material to prevent the tar or other ingredients used in its manufacture from sticking when the sheets are rolled for shipping.

GAS PLANT TO COST \$30,000,000

CHICAGO—A gas manufacturing plant, involving an expenditure of more than \$30,000,000, is to be erected by the People's Gas Light & Coke Company, Chicago. The first section will be completed in two years and will cost between \$6,000,000 and \$8,000,000. The plant will be owned by the People's company and cover over 20 acres in the city limits. It will have large coal and coke hoisting machinery. Only coal gas, as distinct from water gas, now generally used, is to be made.

One of the chief causes of the projection of the plant is the high price of crude oil, which is used in large quantities in the manufacture of water gas.

RAIL SHIPMENTS

HAMMOND, Ind.—Seven hundred and fifty cars of steel rails are leaving Indiana and Illinois Steel companies' mills at Gary and South Chicago this week for British Columbia for a new electric interurban railway being built there. The rails will supply 280 miles of trackage. Shipments are being made via Chicago over the "Soer" line on regular and special trains.

PHONE 5-CENT ZONE EXTENDED

ALBANY, N. Y.—A decision by the public service commission extends the 5-cent territory for telephone toll rates from Manhattan to the ocean.

SECRETARY OF NAVY SAILS IN AIR CRAFT

ANNAPOLIS, Md.—Josephus Daniels, secretary of the navy, flew eight miles in eight minutes on Wednesday with Lieut. John H. Towers, senior officer of the navy aviation corps. In a naval hydroaeroplane, the trip was begun at the aviation camp at 4 o'clock in the afternoon and concluded eight minutes later.

Secretary Daniels, accompanied by his wife, came here on Wednesday morning to inspect the naval academy. He lunched with Superintendent J. C. Gibbons and then boarded a launch for the aviation camp. The secretary at once prepared for the flight and signed the official register.

Starting from shore, Lieutenant Tow-

ers kept his craft on the water for about an eighth of a mile and then sailed gradually upward toward the mouth of the Severn river and the Chesapeake bay.

After about two miles of steady climbing in this direction, a turn was made and the flying boat passed over the camp at a height of about 500 feet. As he sailed over Mr. Daniels waved his hand to the crowd below.

A straight flight up the river of about four miles was made and then Lieutenant Towers turned for the trip back and downward, landing just in front of the point from which the start was made.

Mrs. Daniels did not cross the river with her husband, but witnessed the flight from the naval academy.

SENATE TARIFF WORKERS PLAN EQUALIZATION

Finance Committee Reaches Agreement That Grain and Flour and Livestock and Beef Be Taxed on Same Ground

FIRST BASIC CHANGE

WASHINGTON—Tariff equalization on live stock and grains and their respective products has been agreed upon by the Senate finance committee in considering the agricultural schedule.

It has been determined that if cattle, sheep, hogs, wheat and oats are to remain dutiable as the Underwood bill classifies them, then a duty shall be placed upon beef, mutton, pork, wheat flour and coats, or if these products are to remain on the free list the raw materials will be covered into the free list.

This is the first basic tariff change to be planned by Senate Democrats since the Underwood bill came from the House.

Whether raw materials and their products are to be listed or all are to be made dutiable has not been determined, but that all would be treated alike was asserted Wednesday by Senator John Sharp Williams, chairman of the subcommittee which has the schedule in hand. The decision to equalize these schedules, it also was reported, had been reached with the knowledge of the President and not without his approval.

When Senator Williams was told of a report in circulation that his committee had decided to put all livestock and grains on the free list in keeping with their products as they are treated in the Underwood bill, he declared that there was no ground for such a report.

"But," declared the senator, "there is much about it. If cattle, sheep and hogs are to remain dutiable in this bill, then their products will carry a duty. The same is true of wheat, oats, flour and oatmeal. There will be no discrimination between these raw materials and their products in this bill. But we have not determined whether they shall be dutiable or undutiable."

The Underwood bill puts a duty of 10 per cent ad valorem on all live stock and free lists all fresh meat; a duty of 10 cents per bushel on wheat and oats and free lists wheat flour and oatmeal. Representative Underwood, chairman of the House ways and means committee, when asked about proposed changes Wednesday, said that he had heard nothing about them and that he did not intend to take any further part in the tariff consideration until the bill got to conference.

That there are to be great many changes in the bill in the Senate was admitted Wednesday by Senator Simmons, chairman of the finance committee. He announced, however, that next Wednesday the sub-committee would begin framing the various schedules and that they hoped to have the bill ready for the finance committee by June 1. The Democratic caucus, he said, would be called for consideration of the bill about June 3 and an effort would be made to report it to the Senate the following week.

The decision Wednesday of the majority members of the finance committee to close all private hearings on the bill next Tuesday has not met with Republican approval, and an attack on this plan is looked for in the Senate today. Senator Simmons insists, however, that the private hearings must be ended by that time so that the committee members can get down to actual work of redrafting the bill.

The committee decided to print all briefs of manufacturers not heretofore published and to receive briefs until the bill reaches the Senate floor.

APPROPRIATION FOR M. A. C. CUT

Only \$26,000 of the \$250,000 asked by the trustees of the Massachusetts Agricultural College for a new building and improvements is recommended for appropriation by the state board of economy and efficiency in a special report sent to the House committee on ways and means. A new laboratory building, for which \$210,000 was asked, is not needed now, says the commission.

BRICK MONOPOLY CHARGED

NEW YORK—Twenty-three of the directors of the Greater New York Brick Company were arrested Wednesday night on warrants charging that they exercised an unlawful monopoly in Hudson river brick. The complainant in the case is F. H. Weeks, member of the New York city building firm.

WITNESSES HOLD NO MEETING

CHICAGO—No "mass meeting of witnesses" for the International Harvester Company was held Wednesday. A large number of implement dealers from Indiana, Michigan and Illinois testified as to the percentage of sales of International Harvester Company machines as compared with other makes.

WOLFE MANOR TO BE MUSEUM

MONTREAL—The Wolfe manor at Westerham, Kent, Eng., first home of the conqueror of Quebec in 1757, has been bought by J. B. Leamont of Montreal. Mr. Leamont says he will turn the house into a museum.

News of Importance from the Latin-American Centers

RAILS CHANGE IN PANAMA CANAL BUILDING PERIOD

Workers on Great Project Began in 1853 With Inverted U Type and Wrought Iron Preceded Steel Until 1876

PROJECTILES DUG UP

(Special to the Monitor)
COLON, C. Z.—Among the relics of former railroad and canal activities on this isthmus is a collection of rails and a number of bombs and grape-shot dug up in the harbor of Cristobal. The rails are in the office of the chairman at Culebra.

According to the Canal Record the first track consisted of flat iron bars laid upon stringers, and this was the rail on the section from Aspinwall to Gatun from 1850 to 1862.

Varied Rail Types

The inverted U rail, shown in the cut as No. 1, weighed 53 pounds to the yard and was the first rail used on the completed railroad, 1853 to 1869. From 1865 to 1870 the 70-pound wrought iron rail, No. 2, was used. From 1870 to 1907 the first steel rail was used. It is shown as No. 3. It weighed 50 pounds.

This wrought iron rail was sold for \$45 per ton and more than enough was realized from its sale to buy new steel rail, which was purchased in England at \$65 per ton. No. 4 and 5 show the Belgian rail used by the French canal company in construction work from 1882 to 1899. This rail weighed 50 and 60 pounds to the yard. No. 6 is a cross section of the 60-pound steel rail of American manufacture used by the isthmian canal commission from 1905 to the present time, and by the Panama railroad from 1905 to 1910. No. 7 is a section of the 30-pound American rail placed on curves of the Panama railroad in 1906. In 1910 open-hearth rail with 0.75 carbon was adopted as standard.

Projectiles Unearthed

The grape shot and bombs, eight-inch spherical projectiles, were dug up by the 18-inch pipe-line suction dredge No. 4 excavating near the inner end of the slip, west of the new pier 17 at Cristobal. About a dozen of the larger projectiles, and a peck of the smaller balls were found in the stone box of the dredge on the night of March 20 and the morning of March 22, and it is estimated that a greater quantity went through the discharge pipe into the reclamation fill east of E street, Colon. A hand axe of a type used 50 years ago also was caught in the stone box. The dredge was excavating at about 18 feet below the surface of the sea.

The projectiles were encrusted with a kind of natural concrete, made up of coral deposits, sand and shells, to a thickness of two inches. Below this was a coating of rust, beneath which the steel was clean and well preserved. The mark "ORD. D. 1862" was found in the interior of some of the larger projectiles. One which was opened contained black powder in a state of fair preservation.

In vivid contrast with these vestiges is the up-to-date Riehle testing machine which has been in use for about six months. The results given by this machine, which is installed at Gorgona for determining the strength of materials by tensile, compressive, transverse, and shearing tests, have been satisfactory with respect to the use of such a machine, and to the quality of the castings made at the shops.

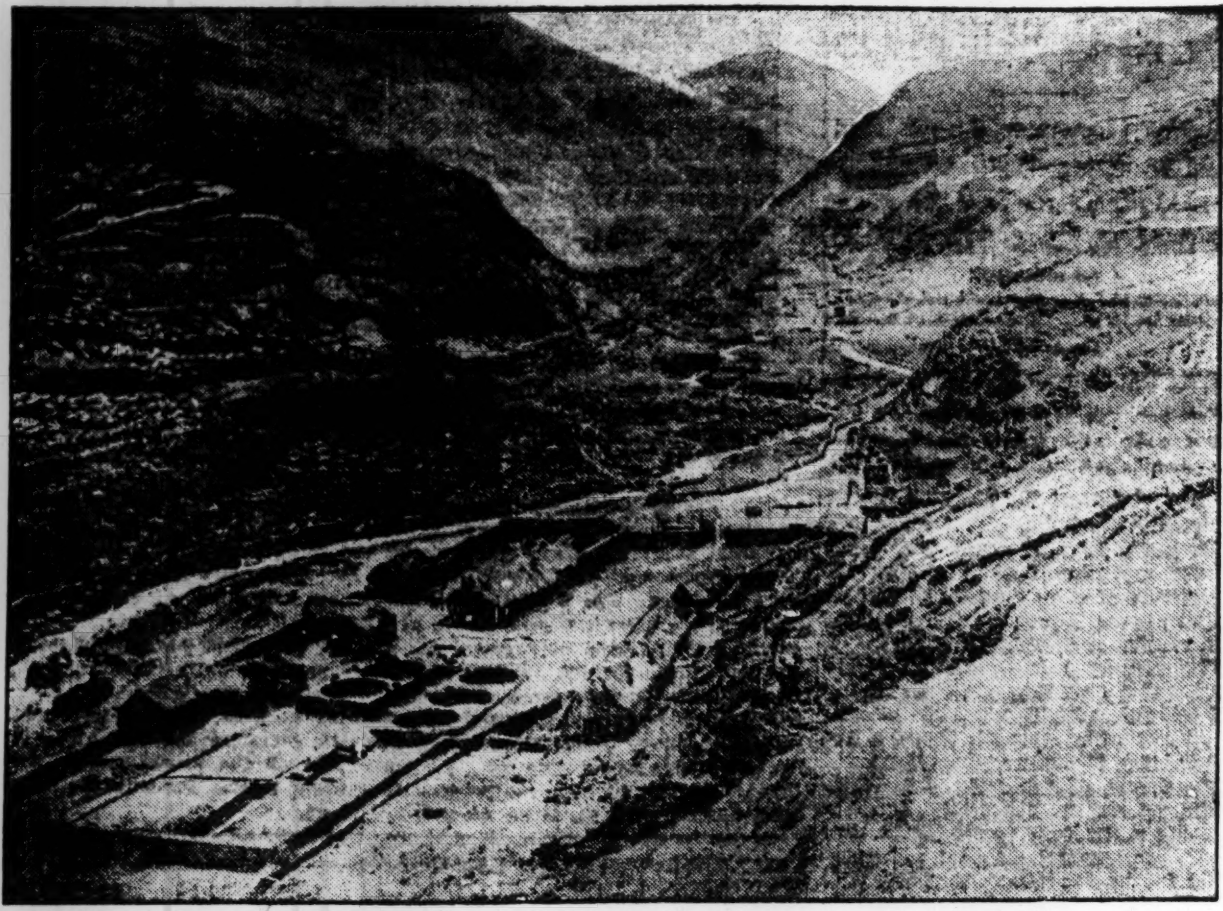
Modern Testing Device

The apparatus is a 100,000-pound, United States standard, vertical, screw-power testing machine, furnished with a complete autographic attachment to record the strain diagrams automatically. Seven speeds are obtainable for the moving part of the testing frame proper, varying from 1-20 of an inch to eight inches per minute, for quick adjustment. Power is supplied by a 220-volt direct current motor, so connected and geared that the machine can be started, stopped, changed in speed, or reversed, conveniently and without danger to any of the mechanism.

The testing machine is used in investigating the strength of such materials as wire rope, leather, hose, boiler plate, steel castings, copper alloys, babbit metals, coke, brick, wood, porcelain, and so forth. Such tests were formerly made with improvised apparatus, and specimens of cast steel and brass were occasionally sent to the testing bureau of the Watertown arsenal, or to the bureau of standards at Washington.

The machine is of especial value in connection with the steel and brass foundries. Specimens from each blow are turned to a standard section and length, screwed into blocks attached to the arms of the machine, and tested for tensile strength and elongation. This obviates the chemical analyses formerly made for each blow. They are now made only as a monthly check, or to determine the composition of such metals as do not meet the physical requirements. The machine is used occasionally to test materials which have been shipped from the United States without the requisite tests, on account of urgent need.

PREPARATIONS GO ON FOR BUILDING THE AMAZON PACIFIC RAILWAY SOON



Stretch of mountains and valley on line of Oroya railroad in the Peruvian Andes

Ucayali Concession of Last Year Taken Over and New Organization's Representative Is in Peru to Attend to Preliminaries

JOIN OCEAN AND RIVER

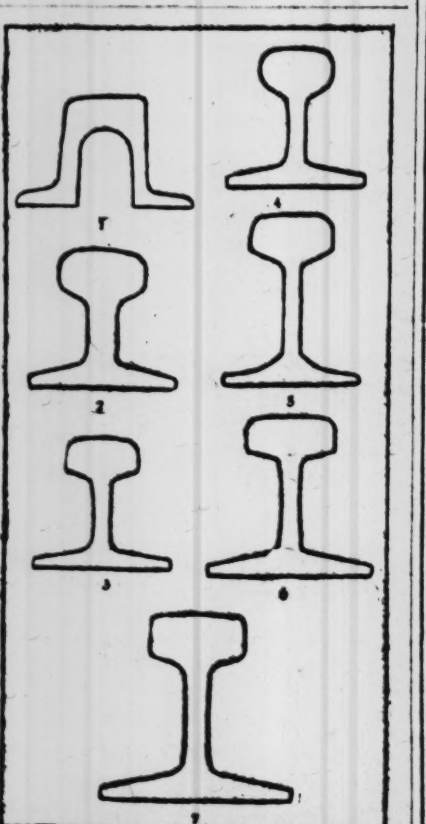
(Special to the Monitor)
ERRO DE PASCO, Peru.—The Ucayali railroad concession obtained last year by Mr. McCune of New York has been taken over from him by the Amazon Pacific Railway Company, specially formed in the States with this object.

The representative of this concern, A. C. Imbrie, is now in Lima to carry through the legal formalities of the transfer. Once this is completed it is expected that the work of construction will be commenced promptly. This new railroad line is to run from a point on the Cerro de Pasco road to a navigable point on the River Ucayali, a main tributary of the Amazon, by which means direct communication will be established between the Peruvian coast and Iquitos, on the Amazon, where transoceanic vessels arrive regularly.

The Cerro de Pasco road is a ramification of the Peruvian Central railway, branching off at Oroya, long the terminus of this important line, which now extends to Huancayo, the center of a flourishing grain and live stock district, and the point of departure for the Huancavelica and other mining regions.

Commercial importance of the Ucayali line will be considerable, since it will give facilities for the opening up of the great natural wealth which abounds in the eastern zone of Peru.

Cost of the Amazon-Pacific, as it is called, is estimated at \$10,000,000, of which the government of Peru guarantees 6 per cent under security of income from tobacco tax. This line will be the means by which shipments of rubber, hardwoods, vegetable ivory, etc.—meaning hundreds of tropical products from the upper Amazon region—will reach the States directly via the port of Callao and the Panama canal, and vice versa. To Peru it will mean the exchange of eastern and western products within a few days instead of months.



TYPES OF RAILS USED IN PANAMA
Cross sections of seven specimens representing 60 years of effort to build big waterway

SALVADORIANS REJOICE AT VOTE TO LIFT STATE OF SIEGE

PRESIDENT OF MEXICO SPEAKS PLAINLY TO U. S.

(Special to the Monitor)
SALVADOR CITY, C. A.—Great satisfaction is expressed by the press as among the public, over the decision of the legislative assembly to lift the state of siege under which the republic has been placed since the tragic demise of President Araujo.

Special interest has been aroused by what President Melendez said in an interview given to a local paper concerning this step, namely that his reason for not lifting the state of siege himself as authorized by the assembly was that he preferred to wait until the new President of Honduras, Dr. Bertrand, would be firmly established, there being some apprehension of disturbances in various points of Central America due to double presidential succession.

What is regarded as another important declaration of President Melendez is his promise that during his administration there shall be absolute freedom of the press, while he enjoined his interviewers to abstain especially from attacking neighboring republics and their executives, by which it is understood that he meant chiefly Guatemala and also Nicaragua. He thought that any press campaign against existing conditions in any of the Central American republics should be carried on within the borders of the republic in question rather than under the protection of a neighboring republic.

PERU'S PRESIDENT GIVES AIRSHIP (Special to the Monitor)

LIMA, Peru.—Senor Billinghurst, President of Peru, has offered to present a dirigible to the flying school, which has been founded in Lima, the Peruvian capital, which proposes to acquire five aeroplanes from France.

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WHAT the Brazilian press says about Sr. Ugarte's propaganda against what he calls Yankee imperialism is interesting for the reason given in the item from Buenos Aires. There is no doubt, as pointed out in the Argentine capital, that until quite recently an intense feeling of alarm found expression in Parliament and in the press over the gigantic financial, industrial, railroad and land deals of the Farquhar group, a feeling that was shared to a certain extent in other South American countries to which those operations extended. Although international in character the Farquhar syndicate was by many looked upon as a potential vanguard of Yankee domination and the papers for many weeks were filled with dismal reflections. All this is past, however, and today, with the approaching visit to the United States of the Brazilian chancellor, Dr. Lauro Muller, developments seem to point rather to a reaffirmation of the former closeness of relations between Brazil and the United States.

This may mean, as many people seem to think in Argentina, that the recent rapprochement between Brazil and Argentina, accompanied by flare of trumpets, failed to produce any tangible results or modify the political situation in South America to an appreciable degree, or it may mean, as the official Brazilian version claims, that the friendship between Argentina and Brazil is now so well established that the next logical step is in the direction of a better understanding with the United States. The recent cancellation by Brazil of the 30 per cent preferential accord in the past to American flour, machinery and other articles, while a retaliatory measure against the United States, appears a move in favor of greater South American solidarity since it opens the door wide to Argentine flour. On the other hand, it is, of course, argued that the move is designed, by inflicting a serious trade loss on the United States, to bring home to the American government the advisability of a new understanding that among other things shall preclude such complications as those of recent date on the subject of the Brazilian coffee valorization.

TRADE NOTES

(Special to the Monitor)

QUITOS, Peru.—For the purpose of reducing the high cost of living in the Peruvian Oriente province, the government has arranged with the steamship interests maintaining direct steamship connections between here and European ports, to reduce their freight rates on articles of prime necessity by 20 per cent, such articles being imported in increasing quantities from Great Britain, Germany, France, Spain, Portugal and Belgium.

CHICLAYO, Peru.—The Peruvian government has authorized the preparation of plans for the construction of a railway from the town of Ferrenafe to the exceedingly rich mining district of Jayanca, in northern Peru.

TRUJILLO, Peru.—In the province of

Pallasea a metallurgical office has been installed and has already begun operations, in order to facilitate and improve the working of tungsten, which is very abundant in this region, the most important in northern Peru.

LIMA, Peru.—The Peruvian government has just appointed a commission of engineers to make a study of the irrigation of the extensive pampas of Chica, at a short distance from Lima, which is soon to be connected with the capital by a railway now under construction. The government proposes, when the studies shall be completed, to contract with some strong firm or group for the irrigation and colonization of the pampas in question. President Billinghurst is understood to be strongly in favor of developing the coastlands wherever possible by irrigation, as more suitable for European immigration than the country east of the Cordillera.

In some regions this scheme does not present insuperable difficulties, but in

BRAZILIAN PRESS AGAINST UGARTE PROPAGANDA

Attitude of Publications There Is Regarded in Buenos Aires as Significant

(Special to the Monitor)

BUENOS AIRES, A. R.—It is regarded here as significant that the leading Brazilian press comments unfavorably on the anti-imperialist propaganda by the Argentine writer, Don Manuel Ugarte, who has almost completed his lecture tour of Latin-America, having lately arrived in Chile.

In view, however, of the intense agitation which seized Brazil only a few months ago because of the financial and railroad operations of the Farquhar syndicate, it is pointed out here that the assertion of the Brazilian press that there is no apprehension whatever in Brazil as to the possibility of American supremacy is not strictly borne out by facts.

On the other hand, the statement that the projected voyage to the United States by the foreign minister, Dr. Lauro Muller, is meant as a demonstration of Brazilian sympathy toward the American nation is considered correct only in so far as that sympathy has a bearing on the relations among the South American nations.

others which in Inca time were irrigated and fertile, long neglect has made reclamation rather difficult.

Government authorities of Peru have under consideration a plan for metaling the roads in the province of Lima. It is said to be probable that a company will be formed in Europe for the purpose.

ASUNCION, Paraguay.—The immigration and colonization authorities are conducting an increasingly active propaganda by means of consular distribution of pamphlets and folders in European countries and North America.

VALENCIA, Venezuela.—The wagon road between here and Naguanagua has been inaugurated.

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Twelve Hundred Members of Party Gather at Lincoln Club and Talk Over Local and National Campaign

REVIEW LEGISLATION

Outpouring of the Republican leaders of the state at the rally of the Lincoln Club at the American house last night exceeded the expectations of the promoters of the gathering. It was estimated 1200 Republicans representing all parts of the state attended.

The speakers included United States Dist Atty Isaac N. Meekin of North Carolina, Congressman William Greene of Fall River, Senator Calvin Coolidge of Northampton, Representative Channing Cox of Boston and Atty-Gen. James M. Swift.

One of the objects of the meeting was to present a tabulation of important legislation accomplished this year in the Legislature, where the Republicans have a large majority. Representative Cox of Boston, the Republican floor leader of the lower branch, told of the measures.

District-Attorney Meekin urged activity towards winning back for the Republican party the national leadership.

Attorney-General Swift confined himself to a discussion of the work of Treasurer Stevens, Auditor White and himself in administering the business of the state.

There was considerable discussion of a Republican state ticket this fall before and after the speeches in which Speaker Cushing was prominently mentioned as an available candidate for Governor.

A plan for the publication of a special handbook to contain a reiteration of the beneficial acts passed was adopted.

PLAN TO CONSERVE FORESTS EVOLVED

SAN DIEGO, Cal.—Conservation of the forests in the Santa Ana watershed is believed to be assured by Supervisor D. G. Kinney and Chief Ranger John D. Maxfield of the Cleveland national forest with the managers of the irrigation companies in Santa Ana.

Meekin, Kinney and Maxfield returned recently from a three days' automobile trip through the northwestern part of San Diego county and reported their mission had assured the government of the co-operation of the irrigation companies to preserve trees.

REPORT SHOWS GAIN IN EXPORTS

WASHINGTON.—The bureau of foreign and domestic commerce, department of commerce, has computed statistics of the foreign trade of the United States for April.

An increase of \$20,000,000 in exports is shown and a decline of \$18,000,000 in imports. The total exports for the month were \$199,801,201, as against \$179,300,342 in April, 1912.

The imports were \$144,168,920, against \$162,571,139 in April, 1912.

PROF. BURRILL TO RESIGN POSITION

CHICAGO.—Prof. Edgar W. Burrill of the chair of English, Northwestern University, will resign and resume studies at Columbia University.

He intends to study at the eastern university for a year and procure his doctor's degree. He was educated at Amherst College and has been with the Northwestern University faculty four years.

PROF. BOWLES IS TO HEAD COLLEGE

TORONTO, Ont.—Prof. Richard P. Bowles has been selected to succeed Chancellor Burwash as head of Victoria College. He will take his new position on Aug. 1, when Chancellor Burwash retires.

The new chancellor is known in ministerial circles in Canada, having been in charge of churches in Montreal, Winnipeg and Toronto. Seven years ago he was made professor of homiletics of Victoria College, which office he has filled since.

BAPTISTS URGE MISSIONS CLUBS

DETROIT, Mich.—The northern Baptist convention has more than 2000 delegates in attendance. Among the events of the first day, Wednesday, were an address by the president, Dr. Henry Bond of Brattleboro, Vt., and an address on "Missions," by Dr. Grose, editor of Baptist Missions magazine.

Dr. Grose urged the pastors to push the work and organize efficient missionary clubs in all churches.

COLONEL CROWE GETS INDIAN POST

KINGSTON, Ont.—The appointment of Col. J. H. V. Crowe, commandant of the Royal Military College, Kingston, as first-grade general staff adjutant at Simla, India, is announced. He has been at the college here for four years. Colonel Crowe was tendered an extension of his command, but preferred the Indian post.

LEADING BANKER AND MERCHANT

Nashville, Tenn.



(Photo by Thuss)
SAMUEL W. BERGER

NASHVILLE, Tenn.—After a successful business career in the state of Alabama, in 1892 Samuel W. Berger became a member of the firm of D. Love-man & Co., of Nashville.

As a sequence to the celebration of the fiftieth anniversary of the establishment of this large department store, Mr. Berger originated the plan of an organization now known as the "Fifty Year in Business Club," of which he is president. The regulations of membership admit only business men representing southern industries of high standing whose firms or corporations have been in continuous operation in the same business for 50 or more years.

The dominant purpose of this unique association is to promote and conserve the highest attainable standard of business ethics. Mr. Berger is a director in the Tennessee Bank and Trust Company, and is prominently identified in the business affairs of this city.

SETH LOW FAVORS DIRECT PRIMARY

ALBANY, N. Y.—Seth Low, former mayor of New York, has advised Governor Sulzer that he will support him in his effort to have a direct primary law enacted. In the event of the Legislature failing to agree with the Governor on the question of abolishing the state conventions, Mr. Low urges the executive to accept a compromise measure.

The Governor said on Wednesday night that five assemblymen who had voted against his bill at the regular session had written him that they would support the measure at the extraordinary session.

DAKOTA MASONS TO BUILD TEMPLE

GRAND FORKS, N. D.—Grand Forks Masons are to build a new home this year which will cost about \$200,000. The contract for the main structure will be let soon. Three stories above a full basement, with the main lodge rooms two full stories in height, and with an auditorium capable of seating about 1500 persons, the building will be a complete lodge home.

On the main floor are the club rooms; the second and third floors have parlors, club and lodge rooms and the auditorium. The dining hall arrangement is another feature of the building. It will accommodate 1200.

\$150,000 BUILDING FOR ODD FELLOWS

ATLANTA, Ga.—Seven of the nine Odd Fellows lodges in Atlanta will ask Fulton county for a charter for the I. O. O. F. Building Association, to finance and build an Odd Fellows building.

The charter may be granted in 30 days, during which time the organization will be perfected, and work will start at once on a \$175,000 building.

The lodges interested in the new building are the Capital, Barnes, Schiller, Central, Fulton, West End and Piedmont lodges.

PROFESSOR WRIGHT A DELEGATE

OTTAWA, Ont.—Prof. Ramsay Wright of Toronto has been appointed the Canadian delegate to the international congress of zoology at Monaco, under the presidency of the Prince of Monaco. Professor Wright, who is vice-chairman of the biological board of Canada, is in Egypt now.

SENATOR STILWELL ON TRIAL

NEW YORK.—The trial of state Senator Stephen J. Stilwell, accused of having solicited a bribe to expedite legislation, was begun Wednesday in supreme court. A personal representative of Governor Sulzer has been assigned to aid the prosecution.

COMPANY GETS \$3,000,000 TASK

MONTREAL.—The Cook Company of Sudbury, Ont., has received the \$3,000,000 contract for enlarging Montreal's reservoir main.



(Photo by Thuss)
EDWARD A. LINDSEY

NASHVILLE, Tenn.—Edward A. Lindsey, president of the Tennessee Bank and Trust Company, of Nashville, Tenn., began his career in the banking business in 1888 as a runner in the First National bank of this city. A few years later he was elected cashier of the Merchants Bank, and subsequently became the president of this institution.

Upon the consolidation of the Merchants and First National banks in 1906, Mr. Lindsey was made vice-president of the new First National Bank, from which he recently resigned to take up the movement culminating in the establishment of the Tennessee Bank and Trust Company.

Mr. Lindsey has been generally prominent in local financial and commercial circles, having been identified with many important public movements. He is a former president of the board of trade, and served a term as president of the Tennessee Bankers Association. He is also a member of the George Peabody College board of trustees, and treasurer of the Peabody fund. The financial strength, the executive capacity of its officers and directors, and Mr. Lindsey's experience and good name promise assurance success to the Tennessee Bank and Trust Company, which is the latest acquisition to Nashville's banking resources.

PILGRIMS TO GO IN SPECIAL BOAT

One of the steamers of the Merchants & Miners Transportation Company will be at the disposal of the Pilgrim Publicity Association for its visit to the ninth annual convention of the Associated Advertising Clubs of America at Baltimore June 8-13.

The steamer will leave Boston June 4 for Newport News and Baltimore. Various points of interest will be visited at Hampton, Old Point Comfort and Annapolis. On Saturday, June 14 they will visit Washington, where a reception will be given them by President Wilson.

The association will be represented by the following: Delegates—Carroll J. Swan, George W. Coleman, Douglas N. Graves, John W. Withington, Harold F. Barber, Thomas Dreier, George W. Hopkins, Charles S. Parr, Herbert G. Porter, Charles G. Wood, Thomas S. Allen, Walter E. Anderson, Willis L. Bailey, Arthur J. Bean, A. M. Davis, J. Eveleth Griffith, H. Alfred Hansen, Donald M. MacArthur, Frank I. Brown and Elton G. Pratt.

Beyond this there will be supplementary estimates for continuance of Grand Trunk railway guaranteed bond payments; and a further amount to meet progress payments for three dred-noughts which the government proposes to "place at the disposal of his majesty in order to increase the strength of the imperial navy."

The great amount of capital expenditure for financing the Grand Trunk Pacific represents the carrying forward of the work of the former government, not a policy of the present cabinet.

Even in dealing with this extensive undertaking the new finance minister has shown executive ability which has been appreciated not only by his fellow conservatives but by opposition members also.

Mr. White went over some of the figures of 1910 and 1911 for the purpose of comparing expenditures and revenues, so that the new government might not be considered extravagant.

There had been steady increase of expenditure every year since confederation; and during the last year of the Liberal tenure of office he pointed out that the expenditure had increased by \$10,000,000 over that of the preceding year.

The following table indicates the growth in the last three years in revenue and also in trade returns.

1910-11.....\$117,780,400
1911-12.....136,108,217
1912-13.....168,250,000

In commenting upon the great increase in exports and imports and in the government revenue Mr. White said it could hardly be expected that this exceptional rate of increase could be maintained; but that there was no need of insecurity, that the increasing demands for expenditure would be easily met by the revenue of 1913-14; and if the present rate of development should continue there would be a proportionately gratifying net debt reduction to look forward to.

Another item of Mr. White's report was a statement in regard to this net debt of the Dominion. He showed that it now stands at less than the equivalent

CANADA CAPITAL ACCOUNT SHOWS LARGE SURPLUS

Revenue Growth so Great That After Expenditure of \$33,-000,000 There Will Be Margin of at Least \$23,000,000

BUDGET PRESENTED

OTTAWA, Ont.—The past week in Parliament was doubly eventful, as not only was the third reading and passage of the naval contribution bill effected, but the presentation of the budget also was unexpectedly included.

The year's financial report shows such revenue expansion that even after an expenditure of more than \$33,000,000 on capital account is provided for there will be a surplus of at least \$23,000,000.

This surplus is to be devoted to reduction of the net debt of the Dominion, and will substantially lessen the amount of interest which annually forms a noticeable item in regular expenditure.

The finance minister, the Hon. W. S. White, referred to this evident progress as being particularly gratifying in view of the very general financial stringency which has been noticeable elsewhere during the year.

The rapid growth of Canada, he said, was indicated by the growth of revenue and expenditure. During the last 10 years the revenue had doubled. Fortunately expenditure had not increased in exactly the same ratio, but had doubled only in comparison with the expenditure of 12 years ago. Thus a surplus had been made possible, and a continuation of this relative balance between revenue and expenditure should be confidently anticipated. There had been no curtailment of current expenditure which would account for the large surplus, Mr. White reported, but a continuation of the extra growth in revenue which had been noticeable during the previous two years was more accentuated during the fiscal year 1912-13.

In 1911-12 there had been a surplus of \$37,946,776 over ordinary expenditure, but this surplus being devoted to capital expenditure, needed chiefly for the Grand Trunk Pacific work, there had been no actual surplus.

The increase in revenue during the past year, however, had been so great that the surplus over current expenditure will amount to approximately \$55,000,000. Of this amount there will be \$33,000,000 needed for capital expenditure and some special accounts, just as last year \$38,000,000 was required; but with this amount deducted there will still remain the surplus of \$23,000,000.

The slight drop in capital expenditure between the years 1911-12 and 1912-13 is not indicative of laxity regarding the development of the Dominion; but is the natural result of the recent change in government. The new cabinet had not time to inaugurate development policies which would require an increase in capital expenditure proportionate with the growth in revenue and current expenses. But the estimates which Mr. White presented for the coming fiscal year indicate that there will be a normal increase over the past two years in this account. The government now having its policies for development of the country fairly well outlined, asks for \$53,301,845 for capital expenditure in 1913-14; and for ordinary expenditure \$125,850,338.

Beyond this there will be supplementary estimates for continuance of Grand Trunk railway guaranteed bond payments; and a further amount to meet progress payments for three dred-noughts which the government proposes to "place at the disposal of his majesty in order to increase the strength of the imperial navy."

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BIRD'S-EYE VIEW OF MT. VERNON, WASH.



MT. VERNON, Wash.—The county seat of Skagit county, Mt. Vernon has a population of approximately 2500, or more than double the number of people it had in 1900. Skagit valley is the richest agricultural and dairying district in the Northwest, and as Mt. Vernon is located on the Skagit river, navigable during the entire year, and also on the coast line of the Great Northern railway, it has rapidly developed into the largest trade center between Bellingham and Everett. Pacific Northwest Traction Company has found it profitable to build an electric interurban line from Bellingham to this place, and is now planning to obtain a larger share of the trade by extending its road to Everett. In place of the lumber and shingle mills formerly found here two large milk condensers have developed. One is the Mt. Vernon Cream Company, an independent factory, and the other is a large branch of the Pacific Coast Condensed Milk Company. Farmers have incorporated and are now constructing an up-to-date creamery and cheese factory. Cabins and rough frame buildings rapidly giving place to substantial brick, concrete and cement structures; streets paved with asphalt, and brick have been substituted for gravel roads. Total length of pavement now about 2½ miles. A better and more energetic character has been given to Mt. Vernon by the local option law. Fifty per cent of the people are from other lands, although all have the progressive western spirit. Powwow day, the annual harvest festival, is an attractive feature.

HISTORY TEACHERS TO HOLD ANNUAL SPRING MEETING

This year's annual spring meeting of the New England History Teachers Association in connection with the annual pilgrimage of the Old South Historical Association, will be held at 8 o'clock at the Old South meeting house, Washington and Milk streets, tomorrow night.

Addresses will be given as follows: "A Word of Welcome to the Old South Meeting House," by Dr. Albert Ehrenfried, president of the Old South Historical Society; "The Place and Value of Local History," by Dr. Wilbur F. Gordy, Hartford, Conn.; "Pageants and Local History," Miss Lotta A. Clark, Charlestown high school, and the "Value of Visits to Historical Sites and Localities" by Charles Knowles Bolton, librarian of the Boston Athenaeum and president of the Society for the Preservation of New England Antiquities.

On Saturday the pilgrimage of the Old South Historical Society, in which members of the New England History Teachers Association are invited to join, will be made to Salem and Danvers. Visits will be made to the Essex Institute, the Peabody Academy of Science and the House of Seven Gables. Luncheon will be served at Danvers and visits paid to the homestead of Israel Putnam and Oak Knoll, the residence of John Greenleaf Whittier.

W. VIRGINIA COAL INQUIRY ASSURED

WASHINGTON.—Government investigation of the strike of coal miners in the Paint Creek region in West Virginia is practically assured by the agreement of the Senate education and labor committee to report today with amendments, Senator Kern's resolution authorizing an inquiry.

The resolution redrafted by a subcommittee with the understanding that it be laid before the Senate with the endorsement of the other members, would allow a "thorough and complete" inquiry either in West Virginia or Washington, into conditions in the Paint Creek region preceding, during and after the strike.

MAYOR OPPOSES LOAN FOR STREETS

That Mayor Fitzgerald is not favorable to the \$500,000 loan order before the city council's committee on finance, being raised within the debt limit, for street improvements was brought out at a conference yesterday with the street commissioners.

He said there would be no money left when proposed improvements have been made.

SOCIAL WORKERS HONORED

NEW YORK.—The American Social Institute, which was organized to give recognition to leading workers for social betterment, held a meeting at 17 West Forty-third street Wednesday night in honor of Lillian D. Wald of the Henry street settlement and Mabel T. Boardman, president of the Red Cross.

of two years' revenue, namely \$316,619,460. And in proportion with population it is \$40 per head.

Until 1930 there are only two small loans to be provided for. One of \$1,700,000 dating back to 1878, and another due at three months' notice between 1914 and 1919. These two portions of the net debt the government was preparing for and they would be easily paid off at the specified dates.

Mr. White also referred to the slight changes in the tariff and it was noticeable that nearly all the changes were made necessary by the new treaty with the West Indies. And although there were few instances of duties being removed there were still fewer instances of decided advances in duties.

Ovation Accorded King George and Queen Mary Is Taken as a Good Omen Toward a Better Anglo-German Relation

SCENES ON ARRIVAL

Special Cable to the Monitor from the European Bureau

LONDON.—At noon yesterday King George and Queen Mary arrived in Berlin, where they were met by the Kaiser and the Empress, as well as the royal princes, the German ambassador in London, the chancellor of the empire, the foreign secretary and Grand Admiral Von Tirpitz.

The King and the Kaiser drove together to the palace, followed by the Queen and the Empress. The streets were decorated and lined throughout by regiments of the Berlin garrison, the escort being formed of cuirassiers of the guard.

The welcome in the streets was distinctly warm and prophesied well for the chances of the new relations which both the King and the Kaiser are anxious to assure, and which Prince Lichnowsky, ambassador to England, will be largely instrumental in bringing about. A salute of 101 guns was fired as the King and Queen reached the Schloss and their arrival received a warm welcome of the entire press.

R. R. PRESIDENTS COMING HERE TO TALK HIGHER RATE

Will Try to Convince Shippers That More Revenue Is Necessary to Maintain Good Service

Railroad freight rates will bring to this city W. C. Brown, Samuel Rea and Daniel Willard, presidents respectively of the New York Central, Pennsylvania and Baltimore & Ohio railroads, to confer with New England shippers under the auspices of the transportation committee of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, it was announced today.

Mr. Willard is chairman of the eastern railroads committee that is studying the rate question and has asked the interstate commerce commission to approve of a 5 per cent increase in rates generally. It is the purpose of the railroad heads, who say that it is necessary to get more revenue to maintain the service demanded by the shippers to convince the latter that such a condition exists.

PRESBYTERIANS RELEASE \$500,000 FOR BUILDINGS

ATLANTA, Ga.—The principal outcome of Wednesday's business of the general assembly of the northern Presbyterian church here was the passing of a resolution that the board of church erection, with headquarters in New York city, immediately release \$500,000 of the invested funds of the John S. Kennedy estate for the building of churches in the remote parts of the country, and the adoption of a motion to reconsider the discontinuance "as soon as practicable" of the bureau of country life, one of the departments of the board of home missions, as voted Tuesday.

This was one of a number of recommendations made to the assembly by the executive committee, which has just finished an "investigation" of the home board in regard to charges of extravagance in administration and usurpation of authority.

The "bureau of country life" issue was laid on the table at the closing moment, after a debate. It is believed this issue will come up again.

The assembly received a recommendation from the board of publication that this board prepare complete manual of prayers to be used in daily family worship.

J. Earnest McAfee, associate secretary of the board of home missions, paid a compliment to President Wilson in discussing the action of the assembly in adopting the report of the executive committee which recommended the discontinuance of the department for the evangelization of the Indians. Mr. McAfee said the entire Protestant church looked to the Presbyterian board to help the Indians.

CAR LINE PLANNED FOR COLLEGE TOWN

WASHINGTON, Pa.—Officials of Washington and Jefferson College and the Washington Board of Trade have proposed a trolley line from the river district here. An effort had been made to permit the West Penn interests to enter Washington with such a line.

Objections to the route proposed within the borough limits were filed by Washington and Jefferson College on the ground that the line would interfere with the work in the new physics building on the campus.

Governor Tener refused to grant the charter sought by the company. The company was backed by the local Board of Trade.

The plan now agreed upon by the college authorities and the trade board contemplates a line parallel to that of the Pittsburgh Railway Company for a short distance in the borough

Leaders of G. O. P. Say Party Convention Now Seems Assured

Conservative Element in Executive Branch of National Republican Committee Said to Be Too Weak to Halt Program

MEETING SATURDAY

WASHINGTON—Saturday of this week the executive committee of the Republican national committee is to meet, in this city, for the purpose of considering the question of a national convention, to be held this year, to work out certain reforms, in the interest of party reorganization and harmony. It is now the general belief that such a convention will be ordered, although the ultra-conservatives, led by William Barnes, Jr., of New York, will oppose it.

At first, the impression prevailed that the national committee, being controlled by the conservative wing of the party, would be unlikely to take affirmative action on demands originating in the radical wing. But not so. It now turns out that many of the leading conservatives of the party are in favor of just such reforms as are now being demanded by the radicals, and it is therefore predicted that the ultra-conservatives will form a minority behind Mr. Barnes.

It is expected that the executive committee, after considering the questions that will be submitted to it, will issue a call for a meeting of the national committee as a whole, and put up to that body the question of whether there is to be a national convention, and when and where. The national committee, like the executive committee, it is now believed, will favor a convention, and will issue the call, but there will be an interesting contest over the date. The national committee, it is understood, will be called to meet in this city, but it is likely that the convention will be held in Chicago, because of its central location. There has been no general understanding as to the date. Some members of the party favor a convention in July or October, while others think it would be better to have it go over until next spring. But no matter whether this year or next, it is now believed that the convention will be held, in spite of ultra-conservative opposition, and that it will result in the ironing out of many of the wrinkles that have come in the party since 1910.

The chief matters to come before a national convention were reflected in the recent conference held in Chicago at the instance of Senator Cummins of Iowa. They cover the question of reducing southern representation, recognizing the right of the states to decide how delegates are to be chosen, and giving the right hand of fellowship to some of the other doctrines of the radical wing of the party. This being done, it is believed that the party will be able to reunite in time to make a creditable fight against the militant Democrats in 1914. The question of whether that fight is to be a winning fight, while important from the Republican standpoint, is not as important just now as the question of whether it is to be dignified and made by a reunited party. These answers to these and various other questions, it is hoped, will be made directly, or recommended in the national convention that is now being talked about.

Because the demand for a change in the basis of convention representation has come from the radical wing of the party, there is a tendency on the part of the public to overlook the fact that the conservative leaders of the party as a body have never been arrayed against such a change, but that many of them have favored it, just as Senators Lodge of Massachusetts, and Root of New York, favor it now. This change in the basis of representation was for years one of the hobbies of Henry C. Payne of Wisconsin, long before he was a member of the Roosevelt cabinet. In 1900, during the national convention at Philadelphia, Senator Quay of Pennsylvania, stood behind an amendment to the rules of the convention which would have accomplished precisely what radical Republicans are now insisting upon.

The agitation was not renewed in 1904, largely because there was no contest over the presidential nomination. President Roosevelt was nominated without opposition, and the question of southern delegates was not up. Four years later there was a struggle in the convention over the nomination of Mr. Taft, who was being pushed by President Roosevelt. At that time the so-called reactionaries of the party, such men as Cannon, Knox, Fairbanks and Hughes, who opposed Mr. Taft, and were themselves receptive candidates for the nomination, tried to have the convention adopt the rule cutting down the basis of southern representation. Representative Burke of the Pittsburgh district, political manager of the Knox presidential boom, offered the resolution providing for this change in representation. Every delegate pledged to the candidacies of Cannon, Knox, Fairbanks, et al., voted for the Burke resolution, which came within some 40 votes of carrying. Its defeat was due to the refusal of certain Taft delegates to give it support. Among the conservatives who favored the change in the convention of 1908 were Barnes of New York, Hemenway of Indiana, and Lorimer of Illinois.

Among the states which opposed the amendment in 1908 were Iowa, Idaho and Missouri, which are now very prominent, in the persons of Senator Cummins and Borah and former Governor Hadley, in the demand for its adoption. This showing indicates that the issue of cutting down southern representation is not one that should divide the party at this time, or interfere with the call for a national convention, and as already stated, the general belief now is that

RATIONAL GOLF

By STEVEN ARMSTRONG

We referred lately to the various hints put forward to reduce the list for the British amateur championship, or to manage the entry in some way which will allow the tournament to be run off within a reasonable period. It is becoming a more difficult proposition every year. The world of golf says there has been much wordy warfare in the past concerning the best means of deciding the open championship. Many writers have waxed highly indignant at the arrangements made by the delegates for deciding the qualifying rounds. To be sure, the ordinary golfing public always maintained an equable temper on the subject, but the prominence which has been given to it in the Press, from time to time, has certainly raised "the open championship conditions" to the dignity of being a useful topic to write about.

Meanwhile, the amateur championship has been played on its original lines, and, until last year, no one thought that there was any persistent demand to introduce fresh novelties. At the delegates' meeting at Westward Ho! in June, a proposal was submitted to the effect that competitors should undergo the ordeal of qualifying by strokes and that each round in the match-play stages should be over 36 holes, instead of 18 holes. Those who think that card and pencil golf is no true test of the game, experienced some relief when they learned that the proposal was not considered because insufficient notice of its presentation had been given.

But they were evidently mistaken if they thought that the whole affair had been finally disposed of. According to reports, the motion is to be put forward again next May. It is to have the backing of the Royal St. George's Club, and the proposed new conditions are even more stringent than those originally proposed. They are to the effect that the qualifying competition shall be over four rounds of the course, 32 players to qualify, and that each match in the subsequent stages shall be over 36 holes. We venture to think that if this is the best alternative to the present system of deciding the event the delegates will be wise to leave well alone.

One of the chief ideas of the reformers is that the amateur championship, in its way, should be as severe a test as the "open." If they succeed in carrying their proposal they will undoubtedly have gained this point—and more. A sum in the addition shows that the winner of the championship under the proper new conditions will have to play no fewer than 14 rounds. Including the qualifying competition, the competitors in the "open" play only six rounds. The amateur champion of the future would have to be not only a man with a considerable amount of spare time, but he would have to be possessed of the endurance of a camel.

Such a convention will be called, just as soon as the national committee can get together.

But when will the convention be held? That is the interesting question at this time, and on the answer to it may depend whether the convention is to be controlled by the conservatives or by the radicals. Both factions in the main are in favor of the reforms proposed by the recent Chicago conference, but both cannot at the same time be in party control. If the convention should be called for this year, there would be a probability of it coming under the control of the radicals, the condition of party sentiment over the country at this moment making such a result almost certain. If it could be postponed until next spring, the conservatives would stand an even chance, and possibly something better, to retain their present control. The result is that the radicals as a whole favor a convention this year, while the conservatives, also as a whole, favor putting it off until next spring. This is seemingly now the only question of difference between the two wings of the party, not counting the Barnes following, which is believed to be a minority. On this question of date the national committee, when called, will spend much time.

The arguments of the conservatives in favor of a convention next spring runs about as follows: The Underwood tariff law will by that time have been in effect eight to ten months, and that will have been ample time for the development of any possible business depression that may attend it. Should there be such depression, the conservative wing of the party would be in position to make a play for continued party leadership, for the rank and file would be thinking about other things. But if the convention were to be held now, the attention of the party would be focused on the differences that have existed between the two wings, and the result might be that the radicals, who apparently form a majority of the party at present, would come into full control.

Another element of possible danger to the conservatives in an early convention relates to the national committee itself, now under conservative control. A convention this year might take it upon itself to oust the present members and elect a committee of thorough-going radical tendencies. If the convention were to come next year, such an overturning, it is believed, would be less likely to take place.

All of which goes to show the interest, and indeed the importance, attaching to the convention date.

\$250,000 FOR STATE EXHIBIT

Favorable report has been made by the House ways and means committee on the resolve appropriating \$250,000 for the Massachusetts exhibit at the Panama-Pacific exposition at San Francisco.

PITTSBURGH SPENDS FOR BETTERMENT

People Are Coming Into Enjoyment of Municipal Improvements Which Will Cost Sum Aggregating Over \$11,000,000

PLANS WIDE IN SCOPE

PITTSBURGH—Municipal improvements aggregating more than \$11,000,000 have been completed in Pittsburgh within the last year, or are in progress of completion, so that the civic betterments resulting from this extensive expenditure will be realized within the next 12 months. Coincident with the work undertaken by the city, private individuals and corporations have been spurred to cooperate in building improvements which will net a total outlay of more than \$20,000,000.

Realizing that the development of the city as an industrial, commercial and residential center required immediate attention to permit its further expansion along these lines, the people several years ago undertook, through the medium of the present city administration and the various civic and trade organizations, a thorough study of certain broad questions and problems affecting the municipal welfare, with a view of improving and further developing the natural advantages of the city as a place of business and residence.

Some of the problems involved in the comprehensive scheme for the city's improvement could not be handled to the best advantage by the regular departments of the municipality, and for this purpose a number of new commissions were established, which included the following: The shade tree commission, the city planning commission, the art commission and the morals efficiency commission. Provision also was made for an economic survey of the city.

People's Aid Given

For carrying into effect the improvements great expenditures were required, and business policy dictated that such expenses should be defrayed by bond issue, distributing the cost thereof over a term of years. As a result of investigations conducted by civic organizations and by the several departments of the city, a complete understanding was gained by the taxpayers as to the nature of the improvements and the benefits to be derived therefrom.

The degree of cooperation of the people of the city and the extent of their support may be seen by the fact that in 1911 and in 1912 bonds in the aggregate amount of \$14,000,000 were authorized by referendum vote, and consummated action for carrying certain municipal improvements into execution. These improvements included the following: Improvements in water supply and distribution; a new market house; public comfort stations; additions to the city home; motor fire apparatus; improvements to the drainage system; improvements to existing main arteries of traffic; the raising of streets in flood areas; new bridges; elevation of grade crossings and the reduction of grades in a part of the city's business section.

Some of the most important improvements undertaken by the bureau of construction are represented by these sums: Street improvements \$2,374,000, bridges \$2,405,000, sewers \$558,000, total \$5,337,000; by the bureau of water, filtration improvements \$540,000, pumping stations \$1,818,500, distribution \$3,370,000, total \$5,728,500; grand total \$11,065,500.

In Thick of Work

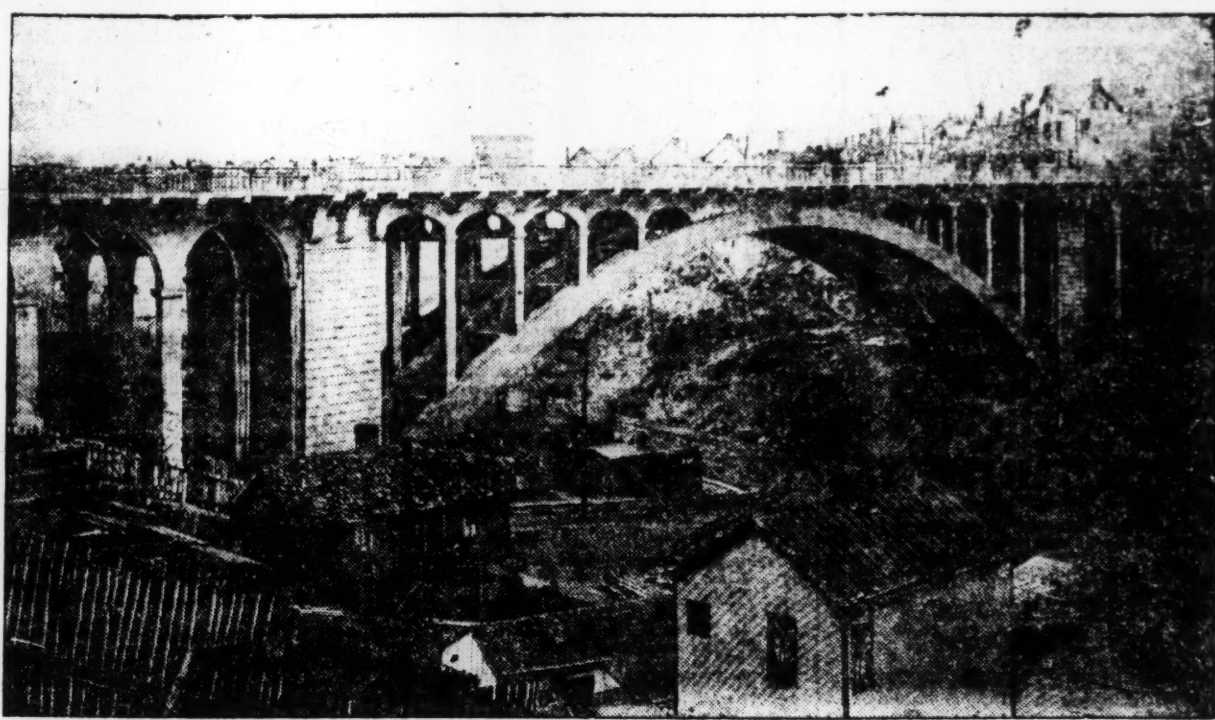
In the item of street improvements, much work still attaches to the deduction of grades and widening of streets in the "hump district," there being in progress according to a recent statement improvements of this sort aggregating \$800,000. Completion of an extensive plat of streets raised in the North Side flood district in 1912, at expense of nearly a quarter of a million, is supplemented this year by similar work in the West End entailing expenditure of \$150,000.

The bureau of construction has supervision over all engineering and construction work relating to the building and repairing of streets, the building of new and the maintenance of old bridges, the construction of sewers, together with other fields of engineering investigation relating to public works. Some idea of the work of this bureau can be gained by the statement that during the year 1912 the value of all classes of improvements made was \$2,694,000, which were covered by 302 contracts. This bureau has supervision over 107 highway bridges and the maintenance of 78 bridges, ranging from very small structures to some of the largest in the world.

Concrete bridges holding levels in various parts of the city are models of strength and architectural beauty. The imposing span over Negley Run and a fit companion, also in reinforced concrete, the Larimer avenue bridge over Washington boulevard, completed in 1910, have most graceful lines in their sweep from hill to hill. Of a different type, and yet equally graceful, is the Atherton avenue bridge over the Pittsburgh Junction railroad, opened for traffic in the closing month of last year. Twelve bridge betterments are included in the published plans, and one third are done and another third actively engaged on.

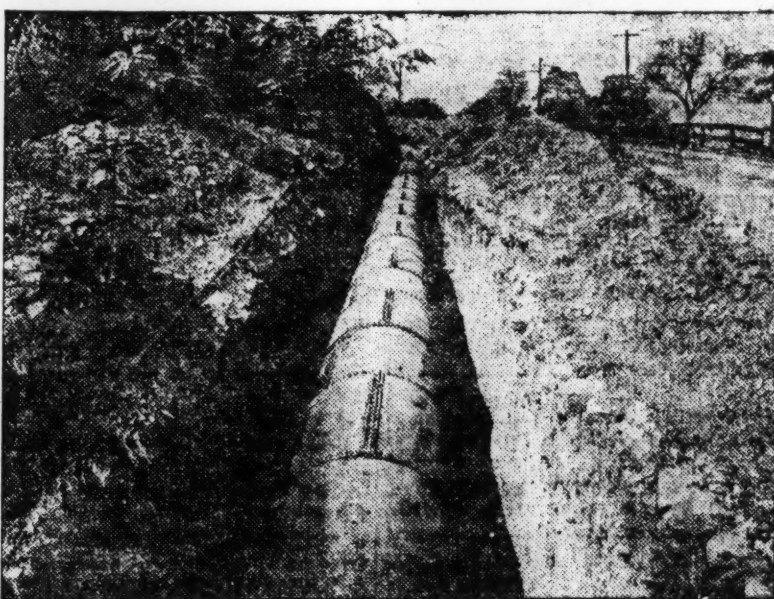
Of late considerable time has been given and funds expended to improve and extend the drainage system of the city, made necessary in part by annexation of new territory and on ac-

GRACEFUL NEW VIADUCT AT PITTSBURGH, PA.



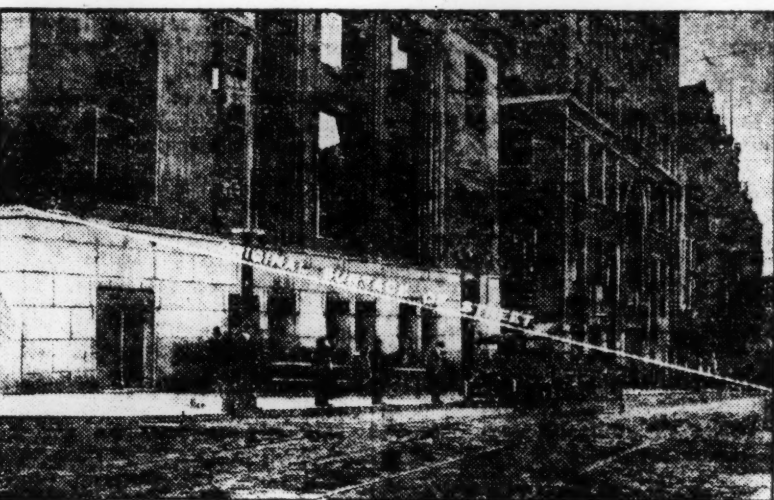
Reinforced concrete arches in Meadow street bridge over Negley Run show strength and beauty

GIANT TUBING FOR WATER SUPPLY



Five-foot rising main extends one half mile from Brilliant pumping station to reservoir

RESULT OF "HUMP" REMOVAL IS SEEN



Fifth avenue, between Grant and Smithfield streets, after the grade reduction is completed

count of normal development and growth of the older parts of the city.

Water Supply Improved

Twenty-five years ago the municipal water plant was worth about \$8,000,000; it supplied water to about 110,000 people living in peninsular Pittsburgh, between the Monongahela and Allegheny rivers, and its annual operating cost was about \$200,000.00. Today the value of the plant is about \$30,000,000; it supplies over 300,000 people with water, and its annual operating cost is over \$600,000.00. Most of this expansion has taken place within the last six years, and includes the taking over of the Monongahela Water Company's plant, which supplied the South Side, the construction of a filtration plant, and the taking over of the North Side or Allegheny City plant.

The assembling of these plants and assimilation of the same into one economic plant has given rise to many problems and called for large expenditures. The construction of a large cross-town line, from Highland reservoir to the South Side, has furnished that district with filtered water and the recent completion of the Mission street pumping station has effected the absorption of the old Monongahela plant, so that its territory is now an integral part of the municipal plant.

The same process of consolidation is being applied to the North Side plant. Upon the completion of the new Aspinwall pumping station, now under construction, the present station at Montrose will be abandoned, and a supply of filtered water furnished to the North Side instead of the present unfiltered supply. Cross river lines will connect the North Side system with the city proper, and render available the storage on either side in case of emergency, thus placing the storage capacity of the Highland reservoir and the Cabbage Hill reservoir, which is now being constructed,

at the disposal of the South Side, the city proper and the North Side.

A plant for the preliminary treatment of water is being constructed at Aspinwall, in conjunction with the present slow sand plant. One half of this plant is about completed.

Economics Bettered

In another phase of cooperative activity Pittsburgh shows a striking advance. No city in the country has developed its produce trade more rapidly and in no other locality has so much attention been given to improved shipping facilities.

"How has Pittsburgh been able to increase the volume of its fruit and vegetable business 33 per cent in two years?" was asked. The answer was plain: "Publicity."

"We have heard of Pittsburgh all over the country," remarked a New York commission merchant at a recent convention. "While we have regarded the enterprise

of the average Pittsburgh business man as something phenomenal in the way of accomplishment, we did not think that an inland city would spring forward by leaps and bounds to the rank of one of the country's greatest markets." However, we have been confronted by something about Pittsburgh at every turn—something about the great payrolls here and the consequent effect of industrial prosperity upon the markets.

The Pittsburgh industrial development commission has been largely instrumental in bestirring the energies of the produce men. The commission has aided advertising mediums and advertisers and has taken expense in so far as this can be done. It has overlooked no opportunity to advertise Pittsburgh products and the goods of Pittsburgh merchants and distributors, and has prodded along those dealers who are indifferent to the good of advertising.

Through its bulletin service the commission has kept the public informed of the trend of the market and no buyer in Pittsburgh need remain in ignorance of prices. Bulletins are issued by the commission through the newspapers every few days during the fruit and vegetable season and during periods of the year when fruits are in demand for canning.

AT RAILROAD TERMINALS

The Massachusetts railway commissioners left North station aboard a special Boston & Maine railway train at 8:45 o'clock this morning to inspect Massachusetts central and Connecticut river sections west to Springfield, stopping at Northampton tonight.

The New Haven road has signed a contract with the Union News Company which permits agents to work on all passenger trains and stations controlled between Boston and New York city.

The private car Westmoreland, occupied by Henry C. Frick, passed through Boston last night by special train furnished by the Mellen lines, en route from New York city to Frides Crossing, Mass.

For the accommodation of 100 Y. M. C. A. members en route to Riverside recreation grounds today the Boston & Albany road provides extra service from South station at 1:35 p. m.

The crew dispatches of the eastern district New Haven road are in session at South station to complete final details for the summer time card.

The private car "Loretta" used by Charles M. Schwab and party is scheduled to arrive at South station tonight at 8:30 o'clock over the New Haven road's shore line from Hot Springs, Va.

The Mellen lines inaugurated through milk car service between Eagle Bridge, Va., and Bird street, Dorchester, today via Fitchburg.

COLLEGE PRESIDENT INDUCTED

DURHAM, N. H.—Acting-President E. T. Fairchild has been inducted into office as the head of the New Hampshire state college here. His inauguration was attended by many prominent educators, including President W. O. Thompson of Ohio State University, who made an address.

MAIN STREET IN FARMINGTON, N. M.



FARMINGTON, N. M.—With a population of about 800, all English-speaking people, Farmington is a prosperous little community. Surrounding country is covered with orchards of many kinds of fruit and the climate is enjoyable.

NEW CURRENCY LAW PREDICTED IN THIS SESSION

Democratic Member of Senate Finance Committee Says Legislation Will Be Enacted by Both Branches Before Adjournment

MR. WEEKS FOR BILL

WASHINGTON—A Democratic member of the Senate finance committee is authority for the assurance that banking and currency legislation will be enacted by Congress at the special session. There is promise of a concerted effort by Republicans to prevent it, he says, but the younger Democratic senators are equal to the endurance test and will fight to the end to put through the bill. He says the Republican leaders have agreed to let the tariff bill pass without a struggle if the Democrats will leave currency legislation off the summer program, but that they will oppose both measures to the last if currency legislation is insisted upon.

The purpose of insisting on currency legislation is given as a desire to provide an antidote to the tariff bill. "We need currency reform," he said, "to take care of any panic that the opposition may try to bring on to discredit the administration."

A Republican member of the same committee does not concur in these conclusions. He says there is no such agreement about permitting the tariff bill to pass. He says nobody can tell whether there will be currency legislation this session, and nobody can even speculate with assurance until he knows what the bill is that will be presented. He says he thinks the Democrats are worried over the tariff progress and that the administration is introducing currency at this stage to distract attention from the tariff, because the ones who are most interested in tariff are also most vitally concerned about currency reform.

President Wilson had three conferences Wednesday on currency reform. He discussed with Senator Kern, the majority leader, the prospects of currency legislation at this session and learned that attention had been so sharply focused on the tariff that there was no agreement in sight as yet as to the advisability of banking reform.

The President earlier had talked with Chairman Owen of the Senate banking and currency committee and later saw Representative Glass, who will be chairman of the House banking committee. He was merely inquiring into the progress being made by those working on a currency bill. Indications are that within another week a bill will be completed and that its fundamentals will have the approval of the administration.

The Senate currency committee is scheduled to meet Friday and Chairman Owen and other members are preparing the list of the questions to be submitted to bankers and financial experts.

Senator Weeks of Massachusetts, a member of the committee, says the Republicans will support a good sound currency bill, and will not make it a party issue, because they realize the need of currency reform as much as anyone else does.

A situation is appearing which may put the House and Senate Democrats at variance over currency legislation. It is said that Senator Owen, chairman of the banking and currency committee, is anxious that the bill that finally becomes law shall originate in the Senate and become known as the Owen bill, while the present plan of the administration is that the Glass bill, to be introduced in the House by Representative Glass, chairman of the House banking and currency committee, shall contain the essentials which it is desired shall become law.

Those in both houses of Congress who have been intimately acquainted with former currency bills and efforts to secure laws reforming the present banking system say that the chief obstacle to currency legislation is the ignorance generally manifested about the subject. Even bankers are not educated in the fundamentals of currency legislation, they say, and it is hopeless to think of educating members of Congress in this intricate and involved subject. It is one of the most technical and obscure questions of the day, they say, and one which it is almost impossible for Congress to act upon understandingly. The national monetary commission is referred to as the body that developed more information on currency matters than has ever been secured before, and the findings of that commission were rejected by Congress.

There is general opinion among those members who regard themselves as experts by experience on currency legislation, that there is much in the existing banking system which is good and which should not be discarded, and that whatever is done now to remedy the glaring defects of the system should be in the way of revision and not revolution. The method of issuing currency needs complete overhauling, they say, but that the rest of the system needs slight change.

VERMONT DAMES ELECT

BENNINGTON, Vt.—The Vermont branch of the National Society of Colonial Dames of America at its annual meeting here yesterday elected Mrs. Bradley S. Smalley of Burlington as honorary president and Mrs. Hefly S. Bingham of Bennington as president.

The advertisements upon this page are inserted free and persons interested must exercise discretion in all correspondence concerning the same.

For a free advertisement write your "wants" on separate piece of paper and attach it to blank at top of page 2.

BOSTON AND N. E.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE

Mention 92831. STATE FREE EM-
PLICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Bo-
Ton, Oxford 2800.

AMERICAN WOMAN, refined, desires position as attendant to elderly lady or person needing special care; willing to assist with light duties; conscientious, adaptable; excellent references. LUCY BURROUGHS, 10 Union Park, Boston; phone 232-W 2.

AMERICAN PROTESTANT GIRL, red hair, intelligent, kind, honest, hard working and reliable, desires the care of small children; references available.

31, Franklin Park, Mass.
SST. BOOKKEEPER or general office
rk; res. Revere; age 20; good penman
uld consider position in Lynn or Boston
h school grad. \$7.88. Mention 9298
ATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (free to all
neeland st., Boston. Tel. OX. 2060.
SST. BOOKKEEPER and typist; res.

ATTENDANT, companion, governess; experienced American (28) wants position where character and good address count; free June 30; salary \$100 per month; write Mrs. J. H. [redacted] 100 [redacted] St., Boston.

Munroe ter., Dorchester, Mass. Tel.
 G. J. Dor.
 ATTENDANT OR COMPANION—Lady
 ate and refinement desires position; would
 country, shore or mountains; best
 erences. MISS L. M. BROKER, 31
 ington av., Boston, suite 4. Phone
 B. 1097-M.

BOOKKEEPER—Young lady graduate of Boston business college; two years experience; capable of taking full charge of books; references. **MRS. MARION ROBERTS**, 30 Hancock st., Malden, Mass.

BOOKKEEPER and cashier, summer residence, Dorchester; age 22; single; high school grad.; lat. cl. ref.; awaits an offer of position. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE, Boston, Mass. Tel. 2-2600. 8 Kneeland st., Boston. Tel. 2-2600.

BOOKKEEPER wants position in
and Boston; have had 4 years' experi-
ence with lumber firm; best of references.
EDRED COOPER, care Faulkner Lb.
184 North st., Pittsfield, Mass.

work; experienced girl desires permanent position; moderate salary. SARA MAHON, 143 W. Newton st., Boston. 2

ABLE GIRL, willing and honest, for general housework; good plain cooking; laundry; best of references; please write. ANNIE DOLAN, 15 Taber St., Roxbury, Mass.

ARETAKING—College graduate and his wife would occupy and care for residence in apartment during summer months. Address BERTHA F. M. GORMAN, 14 Cummins st., Boston. 2

ARETAKING—Refined couple would occupy and care for residence premises during absence of owners. Address MRS. S. FAGAN, 378 Broadway, Cambridge.

CASHIER, with some knowledge of book-keeping; res. Dorchester; age 22; single; good penman; high and business school grad.; 1st cl. ref. and exp.; \$8. Mentions no other references.
STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (free of charge)
1000 State St., Boston. Tel. OR. 2-2660.

TE FREE EMP. OFFICE (free to all
neeland st., Boston. Tel. Ox. 2900. 2

CASHIER—Res. Roxbury; age 30; mar
; 1st cl. ref. and exp. \$6. Mention 9313
TE FREE EMP. OFFICE (free to all
neeland st., Boston. Tel. Ox. 2900. 2

CASHIER desires work for noons

CHILDREN'S ENTERTAINER—Comp
young American woman, having be
successful in teaching children, desires po
n in hotel during summer months t
nize and generally supervise children
s and amusements; will teach dancin
ested. R. P. ENDICOTT, Grover H

ERICAL WORK—Res. Quincy; age 18; school grad.; 1st cl. ref.; \$7. Mention STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (free), 8 Kneeland st, Boston. Tel. Oxford 2

FLORED GIRL, experienced and reliable, wants housework by day or week, evenings and Sundays. **C. DANIELS**, 22 Northampton st., Boston.

COMPANION-ATTENDANT — **Required**
 A helpful young woman wishes position
 for summer or permanent; city or
 country. MISS EDNA E. SCHUMANN, 3
 Marlborough st., Boston. 1 2

MAN (Protestant) of refinement would
position; would go away for the summer.
MRS. C. D. WOOD, 59 St. James av.
Weymouth, Mass. 2

BOOK (pastry) wants position in hotel.
J. A. S. JORDAN, 186 Euclid st., Roxbury,
Mass. 22

WOMAN wanted by colored woman.
TUESDAY and Friday. JANE HARVEY,
153 Lenox st., Roxbury, Mass. 22

position; knowledge of stenography
years' experience; best references
RENCE M. BAILE, 119 Andover st.
rence, Mass. 28

RENNISMAKER wants work by the day
reasonable. Apply MATTIE NEWELL
Northampton st. suite 2. Boston. 22

RENNISMAKER wants work by the day
reasonable. Apply MATTIE NEWELL
Northampton st. suite 2. Boston. 22

RESSMAKER-Will go out by day; by day; remodeling.
GOWAN or remodeling. LILLIAN, 14 Cumberlan st, Boston
RESSMAKER wishes employment \$22
day; good filter and designer; satis-
fied. J. BAKER, 600 N. Main St., Boston.

st. Roxbury, Mass. 28
EXPERIENCED OFFICE ASSISTANT
es permanent clerical position in Bos-
double entry bookkeeping, library
au records, typist, stenographer. MISS
RACE GORDON, 33 Elmore st., Rox-
Mass. 27
EXPERIENCED STENOGRAPHER de

RDEN WORK with children, or pos-
sibly florist's assistant, beginning middle
one, by college girl taking horticultural
course. Address MISS BEULAH M. DAY-
TON, 3 Austin st., Suite 6, Boston. 26

VERNESS - Young American woman
ing had several years experience in
ing and entertaining children, desir-
sition as primary governess during
er months. Address R. PUTNAM,
e Hall P. O. Boston.

HOUSEKEEPER, middle-aged, experi-
enced, excellent cook, would take charge of
for 1 or 2 business persons or small
family. Address MRS. J. S. EAGAN, 378
Hawley, Cambridge, Mass. 22

RATES

DISPLAY: 1 TO 12 TIMES, PER LINE, 15c; 13 TO 25 TIMES, PER LINE, 12c; 26 OR MORE TIMES, PER LINE, 10c; MEASURE, 14 LINES TO THE INCH.

Classified Advertisements

Advertisements on this page are read by a widespread clientele whose well directed purchasing power is unrivalled and which relies upon the dependability of Monitor advertising. This advertising has produced astonishing results and opened up new fields for the development of many and various lines of business.

RATES

SET SOLID: 1 OR 2 TIMES, PER LINE, 12c; 3 OR MORE TIMES, PER LINE, 10c; MEASURE, 12 LINES TO THE INCH.

REAL ESTATE

100-Acre Estate in Weston

Large 22-room house, on high land, commanding extensive view, 5 fireplaces, bath room, billiard room, etc. with barn, garage and lodge; 50 acres wooded, running brook through meadow, will show property at any time by appointment. FRANK H. BROOKS, 90 Canal St., Boston.

OUR NEW CATALOGUE JUST ISSUED, contains 500 descriptions and illustrations, free on application. BROOKS'S REAL ESTATE AGENCY.

LIST your properties now for quick sales; no charge unless sold. Send for descriptive blank. Dept. C, BROOKS'S REAL ESTATE AGENCY, 91 No. Market St.

NEW ENGLAND FARMS

APPLE FARM, overlooking and bordering lake, 25 miles by state road from Boston, best orchard in New England, over 1200 barrels; 2 acres asparagus, pear or cherry; mansion with tower, modern improvements, wide piazzas, lawn and century elms; stock barns for 100 cows and 125 tons hay; cold storage building, ice house, laundry, sheds, shop, etc. will sell with stock, tools and crops for less than value of buildings. CHAPIN FARM AGENCY, 294 Washington St., Boston, catalog postpaid.

REAL ESTATE MORTGAGES

MONEY TO LOAN

ON FIRST AND SECOND MORTGAGES—quick service, low rates; bring in your applications. "MONEY ADVANCED ON CONSTRUCTION LOANS." EDWARD T. HARRINGTON CO., 293 Washington St.

REAL ESTATE—WISCONSIN

BEAUTIFUL LAKE GENÈVE, FOR SALE—Fine lake shore summer and winter city homes, all ready for occupancy, at bargain prices; also farms. For information apply to CHAS. H. WILTZ, 535 Center St., Tel. 119 Black, Lake Geneva, Wis.

LAND—CALIFORNIA

CALIFORNIA LAND; send for catalogue; properties in all counties; valuable, reliable information. C. M. WOOSTER CO., Pheasant Blvd., San Francisco.

SUMMER PROPERTY—MAINE

FURNISHED HOUSE to let for summer months in one of Portland's most desirable sections, 8 rooms and bath, hot water, electric lights. For full particulars address S. M., Box 604, Portland, Me.

NORTH HAVEN, ME.—To let summer cottage for part or entire season. For particulars address DR. H. LEWIS BANKS, 455 Beacon St., Boston.

APARTMENTS TO LET

FOR RENT, at 97 Francis St., Roxbury, near Brookline av. Suites in a high-grade apartment house; 7 rooms and all modern conveniences. Apply to janitor, 95A Francis St.

BAY STATE NEWS BRIEFS

CAMBRIDGE

Councilman William B. Mullen filed with City Clerk Edward J. Brandon on Wednesday notice that he would move a reconsideration of the order providing for the laying-out and extension of Stiles street, which was referred to the committee on finance of the city council Tuesday evening.

A meeting of the supporters of the Cambridge citizens movement in the last municipal campaign held a largely attended meeting at the Boston City Club, Boston, last evening, when political affairs in Cambridge were discussed. Judge Charles H. McIntire presided.

MAYNARD

Last evening the members of the Maynard lodge, I. O. O. F., exemplified the first degree upon three candidates from this town, two from Concord and one from West Acton.

The school committee has voted to return to the old form of graduation for the local high school, and the principal part of the program will be an address. There will also be the valedictory and salutatory speeches by the pupils of the graduating class, besides the music and presentation of diplomas. The graduation will be held June 26.

MIDDLEBORO

At the annual meeting of the Middleboro Cooperative Bank these officers were elected: President, W. H. Southworth; vice-president, Alvin C. Howes; clerk, Walter L. Beals; treasurer, Walter L. Beals; directors, Charles N. Atwood, Levi D. Atwood, C. H. Leonard, Albert Mitchell, Zenas Phinney, Edmund Russell, H. W. Sears, D. D. Sullivan, Albert Thomas, Alton Thompson, Edwin Witham, Lorenzo Woods; security committee, Henry W. Sears, Edwin Witham, Walter Beals; finance committee, Albert A. Thomas, Henry W. Sears; attorney, D. D. Sullivan.

SOMERVILLE

The Somerville high school will close June 16 on account of the work that is in progress upon the addition to the school. The graduation exercises will be held Wednesday evening, June 18. The elementary schools will close June 26, and all of the schools will open Sept. 8. The Universalist church parsonage grounds on Central street will be the scene of a lawn party on the afternoon and evening of June 10, under the auspices of the Woman's Alliance.

LEXINGTON

The first adjournment of the special town meeting will be held this evening at 7:45 o'clock in the town hall, when an appropriation will be sought by the fire department for the purpose of repairing the fire alarm system.

Herbert G. Locke has been named town clerk during the celebration of the two hundredth anniversary of the incorporation of the town June 8-10.

EAST BRIDGEWATER

Miss Louise Harris, daughter of Robert D. Harris of this town graduated Wednesday from the National Park Seminary, Forest Glen, Md.

FARM LANDS—CANADA

GET YOUR CANADIAN HOME FROM THE Canadian Pacific; one-twentieth down—balance in 10 equal annual payments; loan up to \$2000 to improve your farm—can be paid off in 20 years; six per cent interest; good, rich land in Western Canada—for every kind of farming—from \$11 to \$30 an acre; this offer only to farmers or men who will actually occupy or improve the land; we supply best live stock at actual cost—give you the benefit of expert work on our demonstration farms—equip you with a ready-made farm prepared by our Agricultural Experts if you don't want to wait for a crop; all these lands on or near railways—near established towns; FREE BOOKLETS on Manitoba, Alberta or Saskatchewan. Address R. J. THORNTON, Colonization Agent, 112 West Adams St., Chicago.

SUMMER PROPERTY—MICHIGAN

FOR SALE—Best located summer homes; two hours from Chicago; surrounded by Edgewater Estates on East Shore Lake Michigan; adjoining beautiful LAKE WATER CLUB, OPEN MAY 20TH TO SEPT. 20. High class at reasonable cost. EDGEWATER CO., 1528 First National Bank Bldg., Chicago. Tel. Central 1423.

FOR SALE—Gentleman's country home, Lake Shore drive, 15 miles south of E. N. Joseph, Mich.; modern house, garage, 10 acres fruit, L. C. BONEY, 1540 First National Bank Bldg., Chicago.

SUMMER PROPERTY—MINNESOTA

BEAUTIFUL LAKE Residence of 14 rooms, with garage, barn and ice house (combined), private water works, lighting plant, spacious grounds, large forest trees, ornamental shrubbery, delightfully located on the shore of a prettiest fresh water lake in the country, for rent, furnished and fully equipped with ice, fuel, launch and row boat for season, \$1250, or for sale at \$25,000. Address owner, 617 Plymouth Bldg., Minneapolis, Minn.

SUMMER PROPERTY

TO LET, At York Beach, Maine, 7-room cottage, piazza, stable, July 1st to August 31st, or for sale at \$25,000. Address owner, 81250, or for sale at \$25,000. Address owner, 81250, or for sale at \$25,000. Address owner, 81250, or for sale at \$25,000.

TIMBER LAND

10,000 ACRES hardwood and pine timber; water and rail transportation; easy logging; 1,000 feet to acre, all E. N. JOSEPH, 450 Railway Exchange, Chicago.

OFFICES TO LET

PRACTITIONER'S OFFICE to let either mornings or evenings; centrally located. Address 3107, Monitor office.

LAWYERS

WILLIAM C. MAYNE, Counselor-at-law, Mutual Life Bldg., Philadelphia, Pa. New York address 803 W. 180th St.

G. G. RIPLEY, Lawyer, PEYTON BUILDING, SPOKANE, WASH.

PIANOS

FOR SALE—Beautiful Mason & Hamlin Grand Piano in splendid condition; best of roses for selling. Address MRS. E. L. B., Monitor office.

BUSINESS INVESTMENT OPPORTUNITIES

WE TRY NOT to confuse investment value with value of services. The investment should pay its net return and the salary for services rendered should be according to market value. We invite correspondence. Harris-Dibble Company, 46 West 24th St., New York.

MEN ARE NOT BORN with a knowledge of investments. It is a lifetime study. Does it not show worth while to consult reliable men who study this question with a view to satisfying their clients? Write today. Harris-Dibble Company, 46 West 24th St., New York.

OUR TIME AGAINST THAT of a responsible party who wishes to make a business investment, with or without service. Ask us to tell you who we are and what we have done. Harris-Dibble Company, 46 West 24th St., New York.

WE KNOW OF AN EXCELLENT OPENING for a thorough merchandising man with a large department store in a city in New York state. Requires investment of \$25,000 or more. Refer to F-224, Harris-Dibble Company, 46 West 24th St., New York.

THERE IS AN OPENING for a man of capacity in a city near Boston with one of the leading plumbers supply business houses, rated over \$500,000. Investment of \$25,000 required. Refer to F-374, Harris-Dibble Company, 46 West 24th St., New York.

OPENING IN PAINT SPECIALTY BUSINESS having complete production in a product showing very large profit. Developed by well known graduates of Massachusetts Institute of Technology. Refer to F-255, Harris-Dibble Company, 46 West 24th St., New York.

Harris-Dibble Co., New York

SAN DIEGO, CAL., ADVERTISING

Persons may leave advertisements at 605 Scripps Building

HARDWARE

Walter E. Williams

Cash Hardware

We sell strictly for cash only, hence have no bookkeeping or collection expenses and no losses in bad accounts. This enables us to sell cheaper and give you more for your money.

A TRIAL IS ALL WE ASK. 856 7th St., Between E and F. PHONES: Main 2559. Home 2508.

DELICATESSEN AND GROCERS

HAMILTONS

6th and C Sts. Staple and Imported Groceries "Own Baking" Products Delicatessen Home Cooked Foods California Fruits and Vegetables

PAINTS

Jones Moore Paint House

1261 Fifth Street Wholesale and Retail. Young in Business, but Old in Paint Experience. Ask for Handsome Free Booklet

CLEANERS AND DYERS

Lory Parician Cleaning Co.

We are the only native French cleaners and dyers in San Diego. Our work has no equal. Phones Home 4420, Home 1586, Main 2880. Is now located at 3841 Seventh st., between Robinson and University aves.

Merchants in San Diego

Will Find It Convenient to Send Advertising to the Monitor To Miss J. E. BRACHMANN, 605 Scripps Bldg., San Diego

CINCINNATI ADVERTISEMENTS

Persons may leave advertisements at 1608 First National Bank Bldg.

TRUNKS, BAGS, ETC.—CINCINNATI

BUY Bankhardt's TRUNKS AND LEATHER GOODS 438-440 RACE ST.

PIANOS—CINCINNATI

CECILIAN and other PLAYER PIANOS

The EVERETT

JOHN CHURCH, HARVARD and DAYTON AXONS The Church-Beinkamp Co. A safe, dependable and easy place to buy a Piano or Player Piano. S.E. Fourth and Elm Sts., CINCINNATI

work arranging the program for the coming year for the fall term opening in September.

WAKEFIELD

Members of Veteran corps of Reading will be the guests of H. M. Warren W. R. C. of this town at a social and entertainment in G. A. R. hall tonight.

This town will have two celebrations of the Fourth of July. One is provided for the center by the town's appropriation and the other will be planned for the Greenwood Improvement Association, tomorrow night.

CHELSEA

Golden Rule degree will be exemplified on 18 candidates at the meeting of Samaritan encampment, I. O. O. F., by Mt. Washington encampment of South Boston tonight.

A supper followed by music and addresses will be held in the vestry of the Baptist church tonight.

WINCHESTER

During the last few days 60 voters have changed their enrollment to the Progressive party.

A meeting of the Deliberative Assembly, scheduled for Wednesday night at the high school, has been postponed.

Fred Schell has been elected steward of the Calumet Club.

BEDFORD

The annual business meeting for the election of officers will be held by the Bedford Parent-Teacher Association this afternoon at 3:30 o'clock in the school-house.

The water department is laying 1200 feet of water main on Concord road.

ABINGTON

McPherson post 73 G. A. R. and Gen. George Meade camp Sons of Veterans, will attend services at the Universalist church Sunday morning. The Rev. F. H. Billington will deliver the address.

REVERE

The first quarterly conference will be held at the Methodist church tonight.

CONCORD

The members of the Concord School Glee Club, under the direction of Robert N. Hudspeth, musical director, will pre-

CLEANING AND DYEING

ATTENTION—We clean and dye all kinds of garments and household articles equal to new; prices cheerfully submitted if desired; parcel post packages prepaid; all express charges on orders amounting to \$5.00 or more paid by the party post when you can. THE FRENCH BEN. 201 DRY CLEANING CO., Cincinnati, O.

SHARPENING KEEN-EDGE TOOLS SAFETY RAZOR BLADES a specialty, sharpened superbly, all kinds of razors. J. H. SIMONS, 327A East 6th st., Cincinnati, Ohio.

Cincinnati Business Firms

to reach Monitor readers in their city, will send their advertisements to the Monitor company, 1608 First National Bank Bldg., Cincinnati, Ohio.

sent "The Mikado" in Monument hall this evening and Saturday night.

WEBSTER

The fiftieth anniversary celebration of the Deutscher Lieder Kranz lodge will begin May 29, and continue three days at D. S. K. hall.

The annual reunion of the Webster high school alumni association will be held June 23.

ROCKLAND

Standish lodge 177 I. O. O. F. and Pilgrim and Winthrop lodges of Abington, held a union degree meeting at the hall of Standish lodge Wednesday night. The third degree was conferred upon several candidates by a degree staff of Standish lodge.

WHITMAN

The public meeting in the interests of the ladies' home is to be held Monday at the vestry of the Baptist church. The Maloy estate on Washington street is proposed by the institution.

NEWTON

Mrs. William Lloyd Garrison, Jr., of West Newton, was re-elected president of the Newton Equal Suffrage League at a meeting held Wednesday afternoon at her residence.

DEDHAM

An entertainment for the benefit of the Progressive party was held in Memorial hall, Wednesday night and the hall was crowded.

MALDEN

Alterations and repairs to the Center Methodist church have practically been completed and services will be resumed June 8.

WEYMOUTH

The Board of Trade has moved toward securing a metropolitan parkway around Great pond, the base of the town water supply.

EAST DEDHAM

The pupils of the Oakdale grammar school gave an entertainment at the school hall Wednesday evening.

MELROSE

St. Mary's guild of Trinity church will present a play tonight under the direction of Mrs. Phillips Bryant.

HOUSEHOLD NEEDS

HOUSEHOLD NEEDS

HOUSEHOLD NEEDS



Malted Wheat

Will be awarded a regular place on your breakfast menu, to the delight of your whole family, once you learn of its DELIGHTFUL FLAVOR and WHOLE-SOME NOURISHING qualities.

As a part of our 1913 advertising appropriation, we have arranged to send a full sized package of SIMS MALTED WHEAT to any post office address in the U. S. A. via prepaid parcel post on receipt of 25 cents, if your grocer fails to supply it. (Send coin or parcel postage.)

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

FOR SALE—Nominal terms; high-class teaming. Opportunity for capable lady. MISS WHITE, 5062 Sheridan rd., Chicago, Ill.

WOMEN'S SPECIALTIES

350 VARIETIES QUIMBY'S CANDY SHOP 81 PORTLAND ST., BOSTON

SHOES—TORONTO

For Style and Durability IN

Boots and Shoes

TRY T. BRAKE, 562 Yonge St.

CHICAGO ADVERTISEMENTS

SHOES—CHICAGO

HOLDEN'S RELIABLE SHOES

Chicago, Illinois FOR THE ENTIRE FAMILY Established over 45 years. Our Style Book free on request. Shoes from \$3.00 to \$10.00.

PAINTING AND DECORATING

OTTO F. HAHN

Painting, Decorating, Paints, Glass, Wall Paper. Telephone North 1635. 1239 Clybourn ave., CHICAGO, ILL.

SUBURBAN HOMES—CHICAGO

FOR RENT—Attractive 8-room furnished house in Chicago's beautiful north shore suburb of Glenview, for the summer months; all light, airy rooms; every convenience; large living room, fireplace, screened porch 3 blocks from sta. Address MISS. F. C. GOODSPEED, Glenview, Ill.

MUSICAL INSTRUCTORS

MARION TYLER

Voice Placing, Developing and Interpretation. Also Voice Placing for Dramatics, Lecturing, etc. 102 Kimball Hall, Tel. Drexel 2681, Chicago

COOPERATIVE HOUSEKEEPING

BUSINESS WOMAN, with furniture, desires to arrange with 2 or 3 women or couple to co-operate in housekeeping; city or suburb. O-6, 750 Gas Bldg., Chicago.

DENTISTS

DR. JOHN C. PURDIE

6015 N. Clark Street Phone Edgewater 2551 Chicago

LAWYERS

ELIJAH C. WOOD

Attorney and Counselor 29 SOUTH LA SALLE ST., CHICAGO

MANAGERS WANTED—CHICAGO

WANTED—Manager for high-class tea room; must be capable. Address P. E. 150 Peoples Gas Bldg., Chicago.

KALAMAZOO ADVERTISING

MEN'S APPAREL

F. A. COWLBECK CO.

Sell the Better Things That Men Wear HATS, CLOTHING, SHOES AND MEN'S FURNISHINGS 106 WEST MAIN STREET

BAKERY

YOU DEMAND cleanliness and quality; we guarantee it. BRYAN'S BAKERY, 204-206 W. Main st.; phone 726.

INSURANCE

W. H. PENNINGTON—Insurance 127 S. Burdick st., Epjohn Block Phone 217. Kalamazoo, Mich.

CLEANERS

THE PARIS Cleaners and Dyers, 222 W. Main st. Our time is devoted to the public for first-class work. Phone 157.

FLORISTS

FOR ALL OCCASIONS KALAMAZOO FLORAL CO. 310 West Main Street. Phone 916

Advertisements

Intended to appear in all editions of

Saturday's Monitor

Should reach the Monitor office

Not Later Than Friday Afternoon

To insure proper Classification

POULTRY



Your Country Estate

will be doubly attractive if you have a few pheasants, partridge or ornamental ducks. These birds are as hardy as domestic fowl. We have a complete stock at attractive prices.

THE Park & Pollard Co.

71 Canal St., Boston

POULTRY



Portable Houses

Wire Runs, Grain Chests, Oat Sprouters, Yard Gates, etc. Write for Free Circular showing 20 different cuts.

E. C. YOUNG BOX CO.

Randolph, Mass.

HATCHING EGGS and baby chicks from prize winning rose comb Rhode Island Reds, White Orpingtons, Golden Seabright Bantams, VALENTINE PSTZOLD, 7640 Lowe ave., Chicago, Ill.

Increase Your Poultry Profits

The poultry stock and supplies you sell advertised in the Monitor will come to the attention of poultry raisers and fanciers throughout Boston. 56% of Greater Boston's population live in its suburbs. These people are householders who live far enough out of the city proper to have a garden and keep hens.

Use a home paper to reach these people. The Monitor is read in good homes—not only throughout Greater Boston but all over the country. It has a national circulation as extensive as the magazine.

The Classified Poultry Section offers an excellent opportunity to get the desired results at a low rate. Give us the facts and an idea of the price you wish to pay and we will gladly prepare your advertisements. The cost of this advertising, which appears on Thursday of each week, will be, per inch:

SOLID	
1 or 2 times, per line.....	12c
3 or more times, per line.....	10c
Measure 12 lines to the inch	
DISPLAY	
1 to 12 times, per line.....	15c
13 to 23 times, per line.....	12c
24 or more times, per line.....	10c
Measure 14 lines to the inch	

Fluctuations in Stock Market Very Narrow

SHORTS COVER AND ADVANCES ARE GENERAL

After Vibrating Idly During First Half of Session Prices Rise Sharply and New York Market Becomes Strong

LOCALS ARE IMPROVED

Price changes during the early part of today's session of the New York stock market were comparatively small. About the only feature worthy of note at the opening was a drop in National Railroad of Mexico.

This stock has been weak for several days. The petroleum issues which declined rather abruptly yesterday were in somewhat better demand. Price movements generally were somewhat mixed and the tone was heavy.

Traders do not see much encouragement ahead for buying stocks owing to the tightness of the money market. What little buying there is comes from the short account.

Boston Elevated declined to a new low level on the Boston exchange this morning on rather heavy trading. Granby was off a point at the opening.

Toward midday the petroleum issues lost their early gains and dropped well under last night's closing figures. California Petroleum opened off 1/4 at 37 1/2, improved to 38 and then declined to 36 1/2. The preferred opened off a point at 67 and declined 3 points further.

Mexican Petroleum opened off 1/4 at 63 1/2, advanced to 64 1/2 and declined a point. National Railroad of Mexico second preferred off a point at 19 1/2, and dropped the fraction before midday.

Union Pacific was off 3/4 at the opening at 149 1/2, and advanced a point during the first half of the session.

Boston Elevated opened off 1/2 on the local exchange at 8 1/2, and dropped to 8 1/4, rallying fractionally later. Boston & Maine was unchanged at the opening at 60. It dropped a point during the first half of the session.

Stocks took a sudden upturn in the afternoon. Shorts were forced to cover with a rush. Leaders advanced briskly, and gains of two points or more from the low level of the forenoon were established before the beginning of the last hour. The local market participated in the improvement, most of the early losses having been wiped out.

RAILWAY EARNINGS

LEHIGH VALLEY			
April		\$3,530,767	\$1,066,558
Total op rev.			\$1,066,558
Total op exps.		2,465,456	982,794
Total net rev.		1,125,310	925,800
Outside net		500,881	200,687
Total net rev.		624,429	725,113
Taxes		118,540	11,000
Per income		952,928	904,117
*Month ended April 30			
Total op rev.		35,504,675	4,748,645
Total op exps.		23,919,505	2,406,425
Total net rev.		11,585,170	2,342,220
Outside net		1,180,326	453,661
Total net rev.		10,404,844	1,888,559
Taxes		55,730,000	1,367,279
Per income		10,217,253	1,587,793
PENNACANT, NEW ORLEANS & TEXAS			
Second week May		\$209,307	\$19,356
From July 1		9,010,630	619,490
ALABAMA GREAT SOUTHERN RAILWAY			
Second week May		\$406,811	\$2,693
From July 1		4,498,851	34,747
MOBILE & OHIO RAILROAD			
Second week May		\$258,233	\$75,994
From July 1		10,696,982	869,589
SEABOARD AIR LINE RAILWAY			
Second week May		\$1,072,902	\$17,900
From July 1		21,526,707	1,308,070
*Decrease. †Deficit.			

CHICAGO—Cook county board has rejected banking syndicate's bid of \$3.41 for \$3,300,000 new detention hospital and infirmary bonds and intends to advertise

THE HOME FORUM

ACROSS CONTINENT IN 200 WORDS

I HAVE just completed a 6000 mile circuit through 16 states, says the editor of the School Arts Magazine, Henry Turner Bailey, who continues: It has been like seeing a wonderful picture gallery from a wheel-chair. First there were the neat houses of Massachusetts beneath massive elms and maples; then the rounded hills of New York dappled with fenced fields and woodlots; then the quiet homes of the great Mississippi valley in the midst of vineyards and grain-fields.

Beyond the Mississippi the gently rising and falling grassy land of Kansas appeared, sprinkled with towns full of windmills; then Colorado, with its limitless pastures and infinite skies; New Mexico, with its gray hills and valleys and here

and there odd-shaped shanties huddled around a giant water-tank; then Arizona, with its surprising and gorgeous desolations in the midst of which the adobe appear like lichens on a rock; then southern California, with its picture-book houses in the midst of brilliant orange

Beauty in Homes Not Due to Wealth

Many of us make the mistake, I think, of associating the idea of beauty and the things that make for beauty with wealth, says a writer in the Woman's Home Companion. It is a natural enough mistake, I suppose, because it is undoubtedly true that with wealth at one's disposal one can purchase many beautiful things, which, with proper taste and arrangement, and a proper understanding of the fitness of things, will help much toward establishing beauty in the home. But while money is helpful, it is certainly not essential. The essentials are rather good taste, and a sense of fitness and, above all, a love of beauty. With these even the poorest home may possess much beauty. I have seen the homes of many classes and not a few of the palatial homes of the rich, and yet I tell you honestly that the two homes most beautiful among all I have seen were not rich homes at all, poor ones rather, actually poor. One of them was the home of a woman who made a living for herself, and for three people dependent on her, by her writings. The other was the home of French peasants of the better class.

And what made the beauty of these places? It would be hard to say exactly, but it was there. There was great simplicity in the furniture, yet entire fitness. Nothing pretended. That was, I am sure, one secret of the beauty of these places. Everything was what it was and no more—as sincere as the morning or the earnest face of a beautiful and sincere woman. Everything was scrupulously clean and there was a sweet order that was as satisfying as a well-harmonized music. There was not a thing too much, and everything counted. In the peasants' cottage was a shelf not far from the window, holding the only real luxury and treasure—a few "best" dishes, plainly kept there for the honor and service of particular guests. The light in the room was bright yet well-tempered and in the rather deep casement stood two flowering geraniums, their blooms of a fairly thrilling geranium color, lit up with sunlight—a high and beautiful note of color in a gently tempered and harmonious room. The whole place and the harmony of it was like music quiet and sustained, more than anything else. There was not a jarring color in it, nor a pretentious article, nor anything superfluous or lacking in use. The furnishings of it, all told, could have been bought for a few dollars, yet there it was, a place of real beauty, a place to remember, a place in which to rest and be glad, a place of lovely homeliness and of comfort.

Modern Knave of Tarts

There have been many prognostications of funny mishaps likely to follow from the airship's conquest of the overhead route. Cattle carried bodily off by a dragging anchor, and banana peels showing from the sky have been motives for many a cartoon. Now, however, what seems to be a bona fide contretemps is reported in an advertisement said to have been found in a daily newspaper. It reads:

"Can any one favor me with the names of the balloonists who, when passing over the village of — last Thursday evening, dropped a bag of ballast down my chimney and completely ruined a fruit tart which I was cooking?"

God's promises are "from everlasting to everlasting" and He always stands up to them.—H. W. Beecher.

CHILDREN'S DEPARTMENT

Nest in a Cactus

In northern Mexico there is a species of woodpecker that often makes its nest in the stalk of one of the large cactuses, the giant cereus, according to the Youths Companion. Undismayed by the spines that cover the trunk, the bird clears a space, and with enormous labor, digs a short tunnel and a flask-shaped cavity in the tough fibrous wood.

Circus in Central Park

Central park, New York, seems as if it would be a very good place to play circus in. The mounted policemen make their splendid horses dance and curvet and do all kinds of circus-like things. The other day one of the mounted policemen of the park saw a strange sight. He rubbed his eyes and looked again. Was there a circus procession coming down one of the bridge paths? It looked so. After a moment, however, he saw that it was only a country nag with a big bundle of hay strapped to her back. On the horse three jolly boys also found room to cling. They had come in from the country to have a look at New York

groves, with painted mountain backgrounds.

After that came northern California, with its orchards and live oaks; Oregon, with its somber forests and roaring mountain streams; silvery Nevada, with its sagebrush plains; Utah, with its foothills tumbling into green valleys; Nebraska, with its great ranches dotted with barns and haystacks; then Iowa, with its rolling prairies. The Iowa landscape reminds me of mid-ocean after a long storm, with the tree-sheltered farm buildings like great ships riding upon the giant swells.

Of an Artist

A woman said, "She disappointed me. I'd seen her picture, read about her work. Looked forward so to meeting her—and then To find her just a frowzy little thing With such a bonnet!"

Thus a journalist: "She wasn't worth my time to interview. Nothing to see, nothing to say for print." A poet mused, "How simple and how pure The soul that speaks in every word and look, That knows itself the priestess of God's beauty And gives for love what others grudge for praise! What courage and what patience in her eyes! What music of true feeling in her voice! How every feature kindles with the light That burns upon the altar of her faith! How beautiful, how beautiful she is!" —Charles Wharton Stork in Lippincott's Magazine.

Long time is required to correct the false ideal in religion and in all the pursuits of life, and to teach us that enjoyment is only a phantom . . . until we learn the deeper meaning of life. —F. H. Hedge.

THE LORD'S BUILDING

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

If a man build himself a house he builds on his highest idea of good. Everything composing that house is chosen with reference to durability—permanence and because it is good. Every element introduced in its ornamentation and furnishing is selected with the idea of observing or creating harmony. Such is the house built with hands—the material dwelling a man erects about himself. There is another house which a man builds day-by-day, not made with hands, however. He may build on the rock for durability and permanence. Then his plans are drawn from Christ, Truth, and his tools are the instruments of righteousness. The windows of such a house are always lighted—its rooms are swept and garnished, its doors are open to divine ideas. No imperfect mortal beliefs find entrance there, for the substance of which it is built is spiritual Mind.

Again, a man may try to build mentally on the sand and under the glamour of the unreal may long seem to withstand opposing influences. But the doors of this dwelling are closed to Truth, are sealed to righteousness. As the Psalmist says, "Except the Lord build the house, they labor in vain that build it." This house built upon the sand opens doors and windows to the insidious winds of materialism, treachery, but alluring under their guise of fleeting prosperity, of temporary human happiness. In this instance a belief in the actuality of a material mind has constructed an ex-

ternal material condition which has neither permanence nor durability. As Mrs. Eddy says, "This carnal material mentality, misnamed mind, is mortal. Therefore man would be annihilated, were it not for the spiritual real man's indissoluble connection with his God, which Jesus brought to light" (Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures, p. 292). And again on page 291 we read, "As death fineth mortal man, so shall he be after death, until probation and growth shall effect the needed change." This signifies that the change must be effected, and in ourselves.

Let us see how in memorable types this change was consummated—how Jesus made manifest "the spiritual real man's indissoluble connection with his God." The life of the Apostle Peter furnishes an example of the influence, the interest, the love of the Master for headstrong, erring mankind. That it was Peter's desire to build his house as Jesus would have him build it, there is not the slightest doubt. But mortal sense often seemed to overwhelm his spiritual perception. How clearly Jesus saw this when he said, "Satan hath desired to have you, that he may sift you as wheat; but I have prayed for thee, that thy faith fail not." The Master's clear vision saw that Peter's faith would not in the end fail. Peter was not as yet building with solid masonry. As evidence of this was borne in upon him, however, he patiently and resolutely tore down the unsteady work and was fashioned anew as he became receptive to God's truth and

Benefits Credited to Federation

If the application of the federal system to the 48 United States has alone saved those states from militarism (and this is admitted) writes Moreton Frewen to the New York Post, we should be careful not to appear to ignore the incomparable service to peace by Washington and Hamilton, and in doing so turn the page on the several experiments which for now 100 years and in two hemispheres have been uniformly successful.

Today the nations are in urgent need of some principle of government which may protect them from two forms of economic waste: (1) vast military expenditures, (2) a parasitic bureaucracy.

Praise to the Poets

A striking viewpoint of the arts as set forth by a famous English poet is seen in the lines entitled "Poets Are Great," by Matthew Arnold:

Only a few the life stream's shore With safe unwandering feet explore; Untired its movement bright attend, Follow its windings to the end. Then from its brimming waves their eye

Drinks up delighted ecstasy. And its deep-toned, melodious voice Forever makes their ear rejoice. They speak! The happiness divine They feel runs o'er in every line; Its spell is round them like a shower—It gives them paths, gives them power. No painter yet hath such a way, Nor no musician made, as they. And gathered 'on immortal knolls Such lovely flowers for cheering souls. Beethoven, Raphael, cannot reach The charm which Homer, Shakespeare, teach.

To these, to these, their thankful race Gives, then, the first, the fairest place; And brightest is their glory's sheen, For greatest hath their labor been.

Do good with what thou hast, or it will do thee no good.—William Penn.

Searching the Scriptures

I did not learn my divinity all at once, but was constrained by my temptations to search deeper and deeper . . . these hunted me into the Bible, wherein I sedulously read and thereby, God be praised, at length attained a true understanding of it.—Martin Luther (Hazlitt tr.)

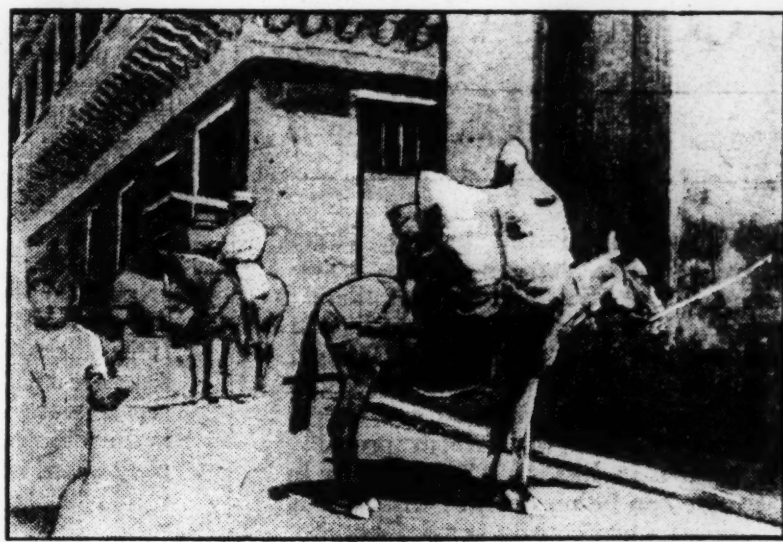
First User of Asphalt

A. E. Aspinwall, in his book "The British West Indies," says that Sir Walter Raleigh was probably the first white man to discover the existence of asphalt in Trinidad. He left England on Feb. 6, 1595, and after coasting by the Grand Canary and touching at Tenerife, directed his course for Trinidad. He arrived there on March 23d, and cast anchor at "Point Curiaipan, which the Spaniards call Punta de Gallo."

After remaining there four or five days, he visited a place called Parico, and "From thence I rowed to another port, called by the natives Piche, and by the Spaniards Tierra de Brea." At this point . . . there is that abundance of stone-pitch, that all the ships of the world may be therewith laden from thence, and we made trial of it in trimming our ships to be most excellent good, and melteth not with the sunne as the pitch of Norway, and therefore for ships trading the south parts very profitable."

Long time is required to correct the false ideal in religion and in all the pursuits of life, and to teach us that enjoyment is only a phantom . . . until we learn the deeper meaning of life. —F. H. Hedge.

BURRO ON STREET OF HAVANA



THOSE who have seen fair Sevilla may well wonder whether this is not perhaps a corner of some bright-walled street of that Spanish city. Havana seems to have inherited along with other Spanish customs the sturdy burro with his high-piled burdens, while the overhanging second story seen at the back is another echo of things Spanish.

Where are the great whom thou wouldst wish to praise thee? Where are the pure whom thou wouldst choose to love thee? Where are the brave to stand supreme above thee? Whose high command would cheer, whose chiding raise thee? Seek, seeker, in thyself. —Cough.

CHINESE BURDEN BEARERS

RURAL China is a country practically without roads. Therefore everything that it is necessary to transport from one place to another must be carried on the back of ox, horse, or man. The Chinese coolie comes in for the most of the freight as the cheapest labor source to be drawn upon. Those that are fleet-footed and can travel quickly specialize as messengers and in carrying light things, while those that travel slowly come in for the heavier things. People are carried about in the cities and villages, and through the country, some traveling several hundred miles in sedan chairs. For short trips in these chairs two coolies are used, but for long trips three are employed. The coolies will carry a passenger that weighs 170 pounds with 40 pounds of baggage 30 miles a day for about \$1 a day and board themselves.

To carry farm produce to market a single stick is used by each coolie with the center resting on his shoulders and the weight divided equally on each end of the carrying stick. One hundred and seventy-five pounds would be the average load for such a man. These men are very strong and it is often said that they can carry anything that they can get on their back. The wheelbarrow is often used in North China for freight and passengers. A correspondent tells of seeing a half-grown cow lashed on one side of a wheelbarrow and three Chinese sitting on the other side being wheeled slowly along. Why they did not make the cow walk was not explained. Perhaps the most noisy load is five or six wheelbarrows of pigs.

The wheelbarrow has a rather large and strong wheel that is set near the center of the frame, nearly as much of the frame hanging over the front as there is aft of the wheel. The two handles at the rear have straps at the ends to go over the man's shoulders. Most of the weight comes on the wheel and the coolie only needs to balance the load and supply the motive power. In the center is fastened a large umbrella to shade the passengers, and in the districts where the monsoon wind blows square sails are set so that when the wind blows in the right direction, if the barrow is loaded light, and the wind quite strong, a fair speed is made. At Shanghai it is quite a picturesque sight to see the factory girls riding to and from their work on wheelbarrows. Eight or 10 girls can manage to get on one. All are dressed in bright colors and are wheeled along chatting and laughing merrily. It costs them about half a cent to ride a mile, but when it is known that they only receive from eight to 10 cents a day for their

Sumner and His Velocipede

James K. Hosmer in "The Last Leaf," gives an interesting glimpse of student life at Harvard in the late '20s. My father, he says, was a proctor, living in an entry of Stoughton hall, for the good order of which he was expected to be responsible. The only man he ever reported was Charles Sumner. The latter was then an undergraduate, and although still a boy, had nearly attained his full stature and weight. He was athletic in his tastes, and given to riding the velocipede of those days, a heavy machine, moved, not by pedals, but by thrusting the feet against the ground. He could keep up with a fast horse in riding into Foston, but at the cost of a good pair of shoes. Sumner carried this machine painfully up the stairs of Stoughton, kept it in his room, and practised on it there, with the result this size and energy being so unusual that the building, solid as it was, was fairly shaken, to the detriment of plaster and woodwork, and the complete wreck of the proper quiet of the place.

work it is seen that they can afford to pay but a little for traveling. In the cities where there are roads, the rickshaw, a two-wheeled vehicle drawn by a man, is used. Rides in this cost at least five cents.

Bales of cotton, pig-iron, coal, and all kinds of merchandise are carried on the backs of these burden bearers. If a bale of cotton or any load is too heavy for one man two men carry it on a carrying stick, and four or six men are looked on as necessary by passing slings under the burden and over carrying sticks which rest on the men's shoulders. Six men carrying a heavy load go along so smoothly as to astonish the visitor to China. The pole has just the right spring, so that the men by keeping step give the weight being carried an up and down motion each step. As the weight goes downward, the men's feet are firmly on the ground to resist it; as it goes up again another step is taken, and so on until a rest is necessary or the destination reached. It is said that four men can carry more by this union of motion than six could carry without it. The fact that the loads are out of proportion to what ordinary men could carry seems to bear this statement out. Wherever it is possible freight is carried by boats on the rivers and canals. The Chinese handle their boats in the very best of shape for they are excellent sailors.

Science

And

Health

With

Key to the Scriptures

The Text Book of Christian Science by

MARY BAKER EDDY

A complete list of Mrs. Eddy's works on Christian Science with descriptions and prices will be sent upon application

ADDRESS

Allison V. Stewart

Falmouth and St. Paul Sts.

BOSTON, MASS.

HUMMING-BIRDS OF CALIFORNIA

UNDER the title "Winged Jewels of the Air," a writer has contributed to Out West an illustrated article on humming-birds that rouses wonder as to how the photographs were obtained and the information as well. To be sure one has occasionally seen a hummingbird at rest on the cross piece of a pergola overrun with honeysuckle, but it has been hard to believe that the little bunch of draggled gray feathers was really the blazing jewel one saw an instant before dipping his long bill into the fragrant white honey tubes. The hummingbird shows his brilliance only when he is flying, and you can't see him when he flies, so there you are! Yet this writer has managed somehow to hunt out the skillfully hidden infinitesimal nests of California humming-birds, and somehow contrived to see them at close enough range to study out the details of the colorings. Perhaps the

California humming-birds are less chary of themselves than the "hummer" of the East!

This article tells of one hummingbird named the "anna," that actually has something approaching to a song. He circles in antic play and produces a queer rasping tone something like a buzz and yet plainly an attempt at song. He may then perhaps fly straight up into the air, only to drop back like a bullet, instead of a rag of fluff. He sweeps around just as he reaches earth again in a swift, wide curve, making a still more peculiar sound which is thought to be produced by the stiffened wing. Rose madder, amethyst, violet, orange, blue, green and flame color are some of the colors detected in the shimmering blaze of these marvelous little creatures. The young birds have what this writer pronounces an uncanny and bug-like appearance, far from the grown bird's delicate beauty.

Picture Puzzle



What author?

ANSWER TO YESTERDAY'S PICTURE PUZZLE

French.

The Christian Science Monitor

Published daily, except Sunday, by The Christian Science Publishing Society

Falmouth and St. Paul Streets, BOSTON, MASS., U. S. A.

Publishers of "The Christian Science Journal," "Christian Science Sentinel," "Der Herold der Christian Science" and other publications pertaining to Christian Science.

Entered as Second Class at the Postoffice at Boston, Mass., U. S. A.

ARCHIBALD McLELLAN, Editor-in-Chief, ALEXANDER DODDS, Managing Editor.

All communications pertaining to the conduct of this paper and articles for publication must be addressed to the Managing Editor.

Telephone 4330 Back Bay (Private Exchange)

EUROPEAN BUREAU, Amberley House, Norfolk St., London.

TERMS

Single copies, 2 cents. By carrier in the Greater Boston newspaper district, 12 cents the week.

SUBSCRIPTIONS BY MAIL PREPAID United States, Canada and Mexico.

Daily, one year . . . \$5.00 Daily, six months . . . 3.00 In all other countries additional postage at the rate of \$3.00 yearly is required.

Make checks, money orders, etc., payable to The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Mass., U. S. A.

The Christian Science Monitor is on sale at all newsstands in New England, and in Christian Science Reading Rooms throughout the world.

Rates for advertising furnished upon application to the advertising department.

The publishers reserve the right to reject any advertisement.

Eastern Advertising Offices, Suites 6029-6030 Metropolitan Building, 1 Madison Ave., New York-city.

Western Advertising Office, Suite 750, People's Gas Building, Michigan Ave. and Adams St., Chicago.

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

EDITORIAL

Boston, Mass., Thursday, May 22, 1913

China Would Stand Against Opium

THE appeal recently issued by the China Republican to the Shanghai municipal council, in regard to the sale and consumption of opium in the international settlement, is one that makes a just claim on attention. China, there can be no doubt of it, is making a struggle against a great national evil with a courage and determination which probably has no parallel in history. That she is in earnest there can be no doubt. That she is rapidly accomplishing her purpose there can equally be no doubt, but that she is receiving all the encouragement, both moral and active that she has a right to expect from western civilization, is gravely open to question.

Instead of Shanghai being a model for the rest of China, instead of the great treaty port placing itself definitely in the van of progress in regard to this matter, it would appear that opium selling and smoking flourishes in the international settlement to such an extent that distinct encouragement is afforded to opium smokers, to come to Shanghai from those centers from which the evil has been banished. This is very far from being as it should be, and indeed amounts to a simple reversal of what common sense and justice has a right to expect. The opium question has been discussed ad nauseam. To the average man it has been plain for years past, that to force opium on China when she did not want it, on the basis of a trading right was the last infirmity of national hypocrisy, but authority has lagged sadly behind popular conviction.

The steady pressure of an intelligent public opinion has, it is true, gradually compelled a more enlightened policy, but there is still a call at every turn for watchfulness. The present position in Shanghai is an instance of this. At this moment, when the far east, as represented by the young Chinese republic, is turning to the west for guidance in forming its destiny, it argues a singular lack of foresight, to put it on no higher basis, that the civilized powers should thus acquiesce in what amounts to a negation of the principle to which they have pledged themselves. There is need of immediate action. At the present moment it is a distinctly unworthy thought that the municipal council of a great international settlement like Shanghai should need to be appealed to, to do within its borders what China in the teeth of the most active opposition is doing throughout her vast territory.

Women as School Trustees

THE Nova Scotia Legislature has under consideration at present a bill enabling women to become school trustees, and this fact has called out an expression of favorable opinion in a quarter representative of conservative opinion in Quebec. Judging from newspaper comment in other parts of the Dominion this acceptance and indorsement of progressivism has come rather unexpectedly, but none the less pleasingly, to the liberal element. La Patrie is a French Canadian newspaper of considerable prominence and influence in the province last named, and usually it views with disfavor all radical tendencies. Touching the proposed Nova Scotian legislation for the enlargement of woman's opportunities and responsibilities, however, it is unreserved in its indorsement.

In Montreal, it points out, the administration of the schools is in the hands of a commission of nine members, but in all the municipalities of the province under the general school law, school boards are composed of five members. These bodies have almost absolute control of elementary and secondary education. It is their duty to provide for the needs of both girls' and boys' schools. They are composed of men exclusively. Inspection of schools throughout the province is also in the hands of men. La Patrie holds that in school boards of five members at least one woman should be included. It reasons that, while the four men remaining would be able to do the work of five, the one woman would be able to do as much useful work as her four colleagues together, and it adds: "In the domain of primary education the counsels of women are often better than those of men." Women, it holds, have more time to look into details of school management, especially where girls are concerned, and, the paper holds, "the absence of women in the management of girls' schools is an anomaly that nothing can justify."

This anomaly has only recently, as times goes, been discounted in other parts of the continent, and even in some of the most pretentiously progressive quarters anomalies with reference to woman's part in education still exist. It is to be hoped that the projected Nova Scotia legislation will be successfully carried through, and that not only all the provinces of the Dominion, but all the states of the Union, will continue to open the way for woman's useful counsels in school and other public affairs.

Assistant Secretary Roosevelt's Visit Fruitful

ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF THE NAVY ROOSEVELT, in his visit to Boston, succeeded in leaving a distinct impression that he will favor making the navy yard here of greater use and importance and that the navy department will move in that direction. This was an incident to his coming, which had another purpose; but here seems to be a case where incident loomed larger than the plan. The object of the visit was mainly to hear the representatives of the laborers in the yard who had filed a protest against the efficiency system that they apprehended was to be more fully put in force. The navy department has been besought by the advocates of some of the most extreme of theories as to shop management to adopt the Taylor system, which is regarded by many as the last word in the reduction of the worker to the importance of a cog in the machine.

So the system has been resisted by the practical men in charge of the construction and repairs work, who appreciate the value of having workmen who are intelligent and capable of justifying a trust in their skill and their faithfulness. It is only in slight degree that the efficiency and economy design has been employed, but, at

that, the workmen were able to point to a repair job of a labor cost of 10 cents as having been done at a planning cost of \$1.90. The men wanted to make sure that a system that would supply such instances should not be established. They were practically assured that by the already demonstrated opposition of the chief officers at the yard, and the assistant secretary gave them the comfort of the knowledge that the present administration of the department is likewise content to regard the naval workers as citizens and conscious creatures.

As for the incident, the future of the Boston navy yard is brightened by the official visit even to the extent of the hope that this yard will become the central manufacturing plant for the navy. It is quickly recognized by Secretary Roosevelt that the conditions here are all favorable to a great extension of the construction and repair work. He finds that the government is buying machinery and equipment that it could manufacture to advantage and that the navy yards might be supplied with a steadiness of employment that would help more to efficiency than any possible theory of management. The Boston yard had its advantages shown him and his response indicated that he looked for its development into a ship-building and machine-making center of great consequence. The activity of the local congressmen in this direction is to be credited with having opened the way to the large value of the yard to the country and to the neighborhood.

AN APPEAL for concerted action by stockholders in the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad Company has been issued by a committee of which former Secretary of the Navy Meyer is chairman and the Hon. Richard Olney legal adviser. Investors are asked to cooperate in an investigation of the policy of the present management of the road as to how far it is responsible for present low values of stock and how far its policy of expansion is defensible and therefore deserving of indorsement. The implication is that full knowledge of all facts to which stockholders have been entitled has not been sought by them hitherto. Consequently now the board of directors is to be called upon for light that, under any reasonable interpretation of stockholders' rights as investors, always has been at the disposal of the latter if demanded. So long as income from investments continued to be satisfactory and the stock of the road and of its subdivisions was rated well in State street, the management was free from inquisition from the investors' quarter.

There is a parable in this latest incident in a controversy that is arousing New England as no other contemporary issue. It sheds light on conditions that are national and not sectional. Had the ever-increasing host of persons in the United States whose income in whole or in part is derived from receipt of dividends lived up to their obvious duties, moral and legal, during the past generation of amazing growth of the corporation form of business, the national record for governmental prosecution of persons alleged guilty of unlawful, monopolistic practices would have been different. Directors have seldom had reason to believe that investors have been as keen in enforcing an ethical standard of corporate management as they have been in expecting dividends. From this the natural assumption often has been that price of abstention by the stockholder from any disquieting inquisition as to methods has been his receipt of his dividend semi-annually.

However unfair such an assumption may be in connection with the attitude of many investors who put right above all else, it has had its basis in far too much of recent American financiering to be ignored by preachers of a higher code of business ethics. In the New Haven instance of corporation management, this present move of the stockholders is to be welcomed, if for no higher reason than that it is "better late than never." It represents the coming into the field of investigation and of advisory recommendations of a body of persons whose verdict, when recorded, cannot but have a powerful effect on such internal adjustments of the corporation's management as time may make necessary.

Wisdom an Urban Asset

THE CITY of Kansas City, Mo., has had a superintendent of schools for thirty-nine years, with the same man as originator, shaper and perfecter of the local system. Monclair, N. J., is an eastern community with much the same record. Contrasted with the ferment, unrest and brief tenure characteristic of educational administration in far too many communities records like these are luminous with sense and with efficiency. For given a growing man and a growing community, why forever be discounting all that special knowledge of traditions, local conditions and community hopes which can only come with stability and durability of tenure? Why insist that technical knowledge in some new phase of pedagogics is a better asset in a superintendent and is worth more than the wisdom derived from life and accumulated within the local field? Wise are those towns and cities that having found a consistently progressive and wise superintendent of schools attach him and use him during a working career, and then—as at Kansas City in the case of Mr. Greenwood—continue to pay him to serve in the role of a specialist adviser on problems in the local field where his unique accumulation of knowledge and of wisdom will be serviceable.

Such treatment of veterans dignifies the calling of educator, and discloses the community that is thus minded as both grateful and sagacious. Thirty-nine years of consecrated service invested in education of the youth of a community in its formative stage is about as noble a record of life labor as a man can make. To fail to appraise it so would subject a community to the charge of ingratitude. Suddenly and summarily to cease using the wisdom accessible after such a career would be wasteful of the most precious fruit of living.

IN PHILADELPHIA several women have been appointed street cleaning inspectors, and it has been found thus far that they perform their tasks not only faithfully, but efficiently. This simply confirms the experience of other municipalities that in the employment of women have been in advance of Philadelphia.

THE educational council of Northwestern University, Evanston, Ill., has ordered that after July 1 next a single shall be substituted for the double "m" in "mamma." This has long been the rule in many schools. But the elimination of useless double consonants should not end here.

Better Late Than Never

REGRETFUL attention has been called from time to time to the tendency throughout the United States toward sameness, and joyous encouragement has been given from time to time to every appearance of a revolt from the all-pervading monotony. The planning of cities, their architecture, their parks, their shop fronts, their vehicles, the clothing of their people, all tell the same story. It is only fair to say, however, that what is true of the United States is true of Canada, is true, practically, of all the larger countries, and particularly so of all modern cities. Unfortunately it is coming to be equally true of towns and villages.

Until recently there has been a latent hope in the bosom of lovers of local color that people everywhere would, at least, not fall into the habit of eating the same kind of things cooked in the same way. Alas, it looks as if this hope were going to be blighted. In our household department the other day was printed a list of dishes prepared by Dakota women for a contemporary. Naturally, the lover of local color hastened to run it over, but only to find that out in the Dakotas the ladies are cooking such things as light biscuits, doughnuts and tomato curry, and offering to their guests such delicacies as ice cream, peanut cakes and cookies.

It is unnecessary to say that one does not have to go to the Dakotas to find any of these, that one does not have to live in the Dakotas in order to have to eat any of them. There is absolutely nothing racy of the Dakota soil in doughnuts or cookies, or light biscuits or tomato curry, or ice cream, flat or coned. And here is where the lover of local color is disappointed. When Dakota women send in recipes, one naturally anticipates something to eat with the ring of Bismarck, or Grand Forks, or Fargo in it, or with the atmosphere of Huron, Mitchell or Sioux Falls falling in graceful drapery around it. But no. What one gets is precisely what one might expect to get from California, Texas, Michigan, Pennsylvania or New Hampshire.

They were better days when the different parts of the country had different and distinctive dishes, no matter how humble they were—when one knew where to travel to find ham and hominy, corn pone, slapjacks, turned-over eggs with bacon, codfish balls, fried chicken, porterhouse steak, blueberry pie, apple sauce, turkey with cranberries, baked beans, each in its highest expression and most appetizing form—the days when a popular chorus ran—

She was bread in old Kentucky,
She was cake in New Orleans,
In Chicago she was bacon
And in Boston she was beans.

But the leveling process has destroyed distinctions here as almost everywhere else, and the women of the Dakotas are not to be criticized because they have failed to forward recipes with a local flavor. The whole country is eating the same dishes, and prices are higher now than they used to be when one could confidently look for something different on the table at every stopping place along the road.

OFFICIALS of Williams College, Williamstown, Mass., a village gorgeously set among the Berkshire hills, announce a plan for making the town a university extension center during the months when undergraduates absent themselves. Fully to utilize the \$2,000,000 "plant," to give the local faculty advantages now inaccessible, and to provide a charming environment for professors and advanced students who wish to take university courses during the summer months, a high-grade summer school is to be tried, providing alumni or others furnish funds for the experiment. As comports with Williams traditions, especial emphasis is to be put upon humanistic studies. International as well as national resources are to be drawn upon in selection of vital, inspiring personalities for teachers.

The notion that summer was not a closed season for the scholar first found a resolute and capable champion among first-class educators in the first president of Chicago University, William R. Harper. His experience at Chautauqua, N. Y., had converted him from any prior skepticism, which he may have had, and when he came into power at Chicago, he at once defined university work in terms of a schedule that was operative the year round.

Now summer schools exist in connection with most of the eastern and western universities, and in some cases the work done counts for degrees. It has remained for President Garfield and the trustees of Williams College to show faith in the adaptability of the scheme to a typical American small college. They deserve backing sufficient to give the plan a test. For them, however, nature has been wondrous kind. The landscape dominated by Greylock is not one that many colleges can duplicate.

IF, AS WASHINGTON intimates, the assistant secretary of the United States department of labor is to be Louis F. Post, and if the commissioner-general of immigration is to be Anthony Caminetti, then the administration is about to give additional proof of its willingness to find its agents among radicals. Mr. Post is one of the most conspicuous champions of the "single tax" that the country has, and he has made The Public which he edits in Chicago, a force counting for democracy and for ethics applied to government and to industry. Mr. Caminetti is an Italian from the large colony of that people who have come to share prominently in the social evolution of California. He has specialized in study of social problems and will come to the task of immigration control and supervision with a somewhat different perspective from that of some of his predecessors.

The point to be noted in connection with these appointments is that each man has been selected because of his proven intellectual interest in the field of government where he will operate. Neither man is of the politician caste.

With the Pacific coast states anticipating and preparing for a marked influx of Europeans when the Panama canal opens, it is quite proper that a Pacific coast man should be at the helm to aid in every way a desirable division of the stream of migration that so long has cast an unfair burden of assimilation upon the Atlantic coast cities.

IT SEEMS a trifle odd, after so much truth has been told about the horrors of war, that people who ordinarily are thoughtful should find anything amusing in the hope for universal peace.

Dishes from the Various States

Williams College Summer School

Significant Appointees